

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62,89

1934

INDEXED

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ OCT 6 1934 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture



*Plants
for
Every
Purpose*



W. T. HOOD & Co.

Established 1886

GINTER PARK

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA

To Garden Lovers



*Y*OU will find listed in this catalog Everything for Your Garden. You will find old and new varieties of fruit, flowers and shrubs for your selection.

As we have been serving the public for over SIXTY YEARS, is this not proof enough of our reliability to serve you, and serve you well. Any and all orders placed with us will be filled with the best stock we are able to grow and we are satisfied that the stock we may furnish on your order will compare in size and quality with any other reputable company.

We have priced our stock moderately, but price alone should not be the basis on which you should purchase, quality should enter into the transaction.

We want you to derive profit and pleasure from your purchase of plants from us and we solicit your order on this basis.



Roses-- New and Old for Your Garden



President Herbert Hoover.
A new rose of merit.



Chas. K. Douglas—A new red rose.



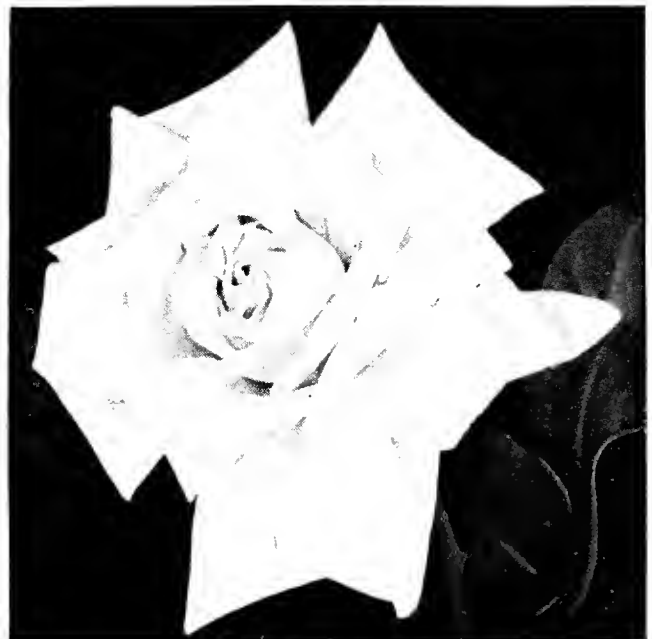
Pink Radiance.



**Luxembourg—A fine yellow Rose
for the South.**



Francis Scott Key.

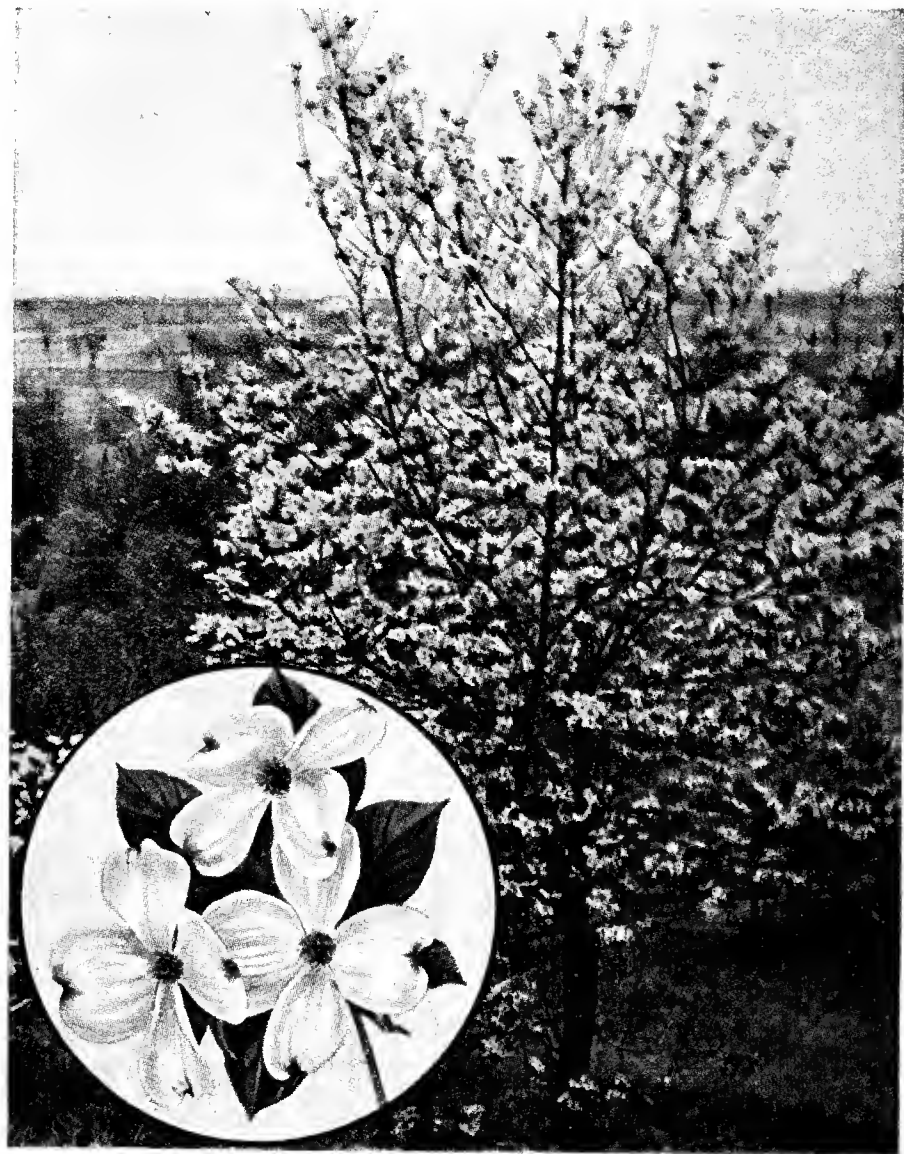


**K. A. Victoria—The oldest and
best white rose.**

Plants for Every Landscape



The Beautiful Azaleas.



The Pink Flowering Dogwood.



Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Tree).



Cedrus Deodora (Deodar Cedar).

For Your Information

Read Before Ordering



CASH WITH ORDER. Should you wish to ship C. O. D. it is necessary that you remit 25% cash with your order.

ORDER BLANK. You will find an order blank pasted in the back of this catalog; please use it, it will help us expedite delivery of your order and eliminate mistakes.

ADJUSTMENTS. We cheerfully correct any error for which we may be responsible providing we are notified immediately upon your receiving the goods.

SUBSTITUTION. It sometimes happens that we are sold out of a certain variety; in such cases we send you the nearest match to color and season; in most cases we are able to send you a variety equally better than the article you may order. If you do not wish us to substitute, please advise us on the order blank in the space provided.

GUARANTEE. All stock sent out by us must be healthy and true to name as labeled. Should, however, a plant be found to be untrue to name we will gladly replace with the genuine or refund the purchase price. It is further agreed between ourselves and customer we will be held for no further damages.

REPLACEMENTS. There is a small percentage of stock that fails to live even with expert care. When goods are delivered to the transportation company our responsibility ceases. Delay in transit, improper care after planting, improper setting, unadapted soil, taking care of the stock after planting, watering and cultivation; any of these or any combination may cause the plants to die—of course we cannot be held responsible. We send out good stock, make a reasonable charge for it, therefore **FREE REPLACEMENT OF STOCK THAT FAILS CANNOT BE MADE.**

SMALL ORDERS. Due to the cost of labor and materials we prefer not to handle any order for less than \$1.00.

EXPRESS AND PARCEL POST CHARGES. Where you wish goods sent by parcel post be sure and include with your remittance enough to pay postage. Any left over will be returned when order is shipped.

Flowering Shrubs for Every Purpose

Flowering shrubs when planted properly and the proper varieties used, much can be done to beautify your home grounds at but little expense.

You have all colors of blooms to choose from and of course their blooming periods extend from the early spring until the late fall. Whether you have a small place or a large one you cannot consider your "HOUSE A HOME" until it is properly planted on the outside. Spend a few dollars in this plan of furnishing—it cannot become second handed—a planting, if properly done improves with age.

ALTHEA—HIBISCUS

Rose of Sharon

These are tall, upright shrubs, very desirable for southern planting. Blooms in mid-summer and continues until early fall. These shrubs are particularly valuable for hedges and screening purposes, and can be had in a variety of colors, either single or double blossoms.

BARBERRY—Berberis

Thunbergi (Thunberg's Barberry). It is a native of China, but was introduced from Japan. It forms a compact bush 3 to 4 feet high, with neat little leaves that change to rich scarlet in autumn. The abundance of bright red fruit is exceedingly attractive. It bears shearing well and makes a dense hedge.

BERBERIS WILSONAE

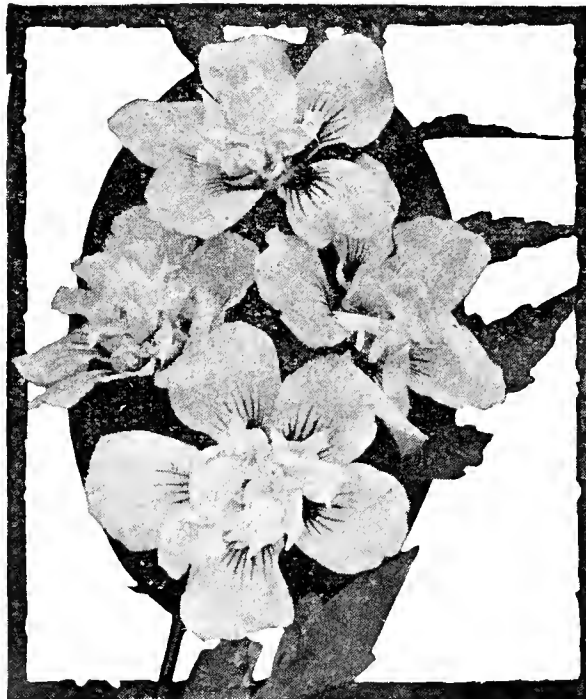
Unusual small glossy foliage. Small golden yellow flowers produced in dense masses, and followed by salmon-red berries. Hardy south of Philadelphia.

BUTTERFLY BUSH—Buddleia

A quick-growing, graceful shrub, blooming in great profusion during mid-summer. Flowers borne on the tip of every piece of new growth and of a delicate violet in color. The tops in severe winter will freeze back to the ground, in which case the dead wood should be cut off.

BEAUTY BUSH

Kolkwitzia Amabilis. An exceedingly handsome new ornamental Shrub from the wilds of China, resembling the Weigelia and Honeysuckle to which it is allied. Growing 6 to 8 feet high at maturity with long arching branches, this variety combines all the merits of a perfect Shrub; hardiness, year around beauty of foliage and habit, and an amazing profusion of pale pink bell-shaped flowers in June.



Althea (Rose of Sharon).

NEW RED LEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY

No doubt the majority of our customers have time and again admired plants of the variety known as Red Leaved Japanese Maple. Two factors have prevented this particular sort from becoming widely distributed—the fact that it is an exceedingly slow grower, and consequently expensive; and also there have never been enough to supply the demand.

Now supposing, we were to tell you of a plant that does not cost any more than the ordinary ornamental shrub, that thrives luxuriantly in all soils and sections, is literally as hardy as an oak, and is available in quantities sufficient to fill any ordinary demands. All this is absolutely true in connection with this new Japanese Barberry, which is easily the most brilliant foliage plant that has been brought to our attention during the last decade.

In habit of growth and general nature, this new Red Leaved variety is absolutely identical with the ordinary green foliaged Japanese Barberry so highly esteemed as the ideal dwarf hedge. But this new comer has exceptionally bright red, lustrous foliage. In the fall this foliage changes from scarlet to vivid orange and reds of various hues, its beauty being but enhanced by great crops of brilliant scarlet berries which remain on the bushes throughout the winter.

CALLICARPA

Purpurea. A medium growing shrub that is becoming very popular, in fact very few landscape plantings are complete without it. The plant is of the semi-drooping habit, beautiful green leaves and purple berries in the early fall.

CALYCANTHUS

(Sweet-Scented Shrub)

The Calycanthus, or known under the name by many as Caroline Allspice, is considered one of the best of our native shrubs. The flowers are chocolate-colored and very fragrant and blooms during the month of May in the vicinity of Richmond, Va.

The branches and leaves of this shrub are very fragrant when crushed in the hand.

We highly recommend this shrub for use in landscape plantings mixed with other shrubs, or it may be used for screens and mass plantings.



Butterfly Bush.



Beauty Bush.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHA

Blue Spirea. A variety of the Spirea family not so very well known as others and blooms at a different season. This Spirea blooms in late summer, and has showy blue flowers.

CAPE JASMINE

(Gardenia)

A beautiful Evergreen Shrub, but not adapted to the northern climate unless grown in tubs and brought into shelter for the winter. Beautiful dark green glossy leaves; white flowers that are very fragrant.

CREPE MYRTLE

Lagerstroemia Indica

A truly southern shrub, well known in this section. Grows to large size, dark shiny leaves and flowers produced in panicles from mid-summer until fall. Not hardy in the north, but no southern planting should be without this. We are offering white, pink, purple and red.

DEUTZIAS

Double-flowering (*D. crenata flore pleno*). Flowers double, white delicately margined with pink. This is deservedly one of the most popular and desirable flowering shrubs, and no collection can be complete without it.

Pride of Rochester. Large, double, white flowers, the back of the petals being tinted with rose; excels most of the old kinds in flower and habit.

Gracilis (Slender-growing Deutzia). Of small size, light green foliage; delicate, graceful white flowers. Fine for forcing.

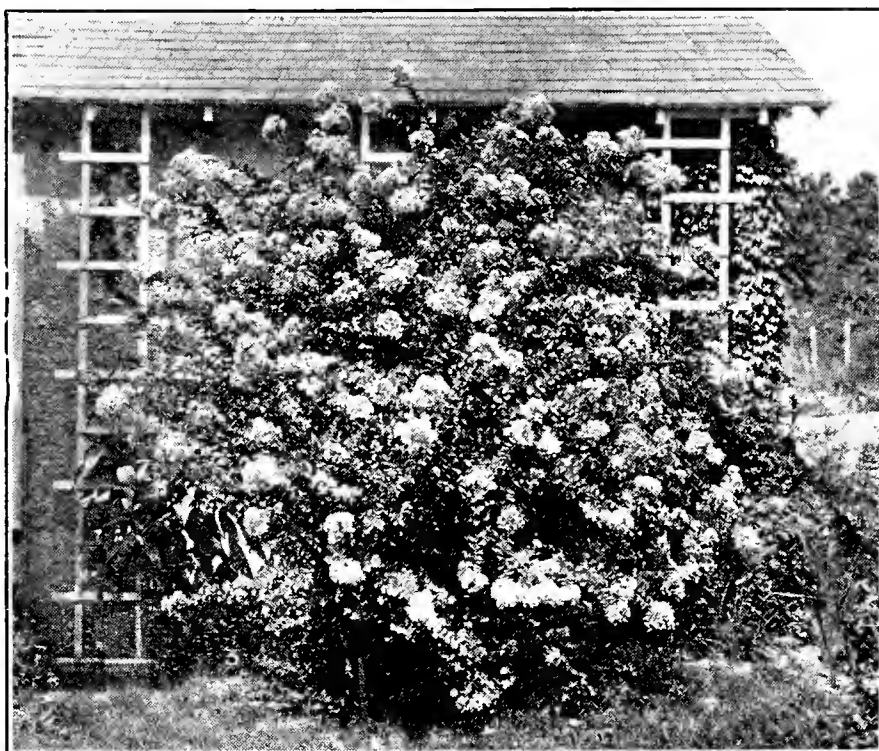
Deutzia, Lemoinei. Pure white flowers, borne in profusion on stout branches of upright growth. Dwarf habit, free flowering.

EXOCHORDA

Grandiflora. A superb shrub, furnishing clouds of bloom in May. The flower is large, pure white, in racemes of five or six, with spoon-shaped petals, which are very narrow and stand apart at the base. The bush is large-growing, attaining sometimes 10 feet in height and nearly as broad, perfectly hardy.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

Intermedia. Early flowering shrub with bright golden flowers.



Crepe Myrtle.

Spectabilis. Of Intermedia character, with very broad, heavier flowers.

Suspensa. Graceful drooping form highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. It blooms in profusion in April.

Viridissima. This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the other.

FRINGE (Smoke Tree)

White (*Chioanthus Virginica*). A small native tree or shrub of roundish form, with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers having narrow fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June. Superb lawn tree.

Purple (*Rhus Cotinus*). An elegant, ornamental tree or large shrub, with curious hair-like flowers of pale, purplish color, that cover the whole plant.

FLOWERING ALMOND

(*Amygdalis*)

White. A very picturesque tall-growing tree-like shrub. Flowers pure white, appearing before the leaves. It is very attractive when planted near Forsythia as they bloom about the same time.

Pink. The same as the White, but has deep pink flowers.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRABAPPLE

Pink. One of our beautiful flowering trees, medium tall grower, deep pink flowers, this tree makes a good background in a shrub planting.

Bechtels Double Flowering. An old variety, but still worthy of being catalogued. Beautiful double pink flowers, very fragrant.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

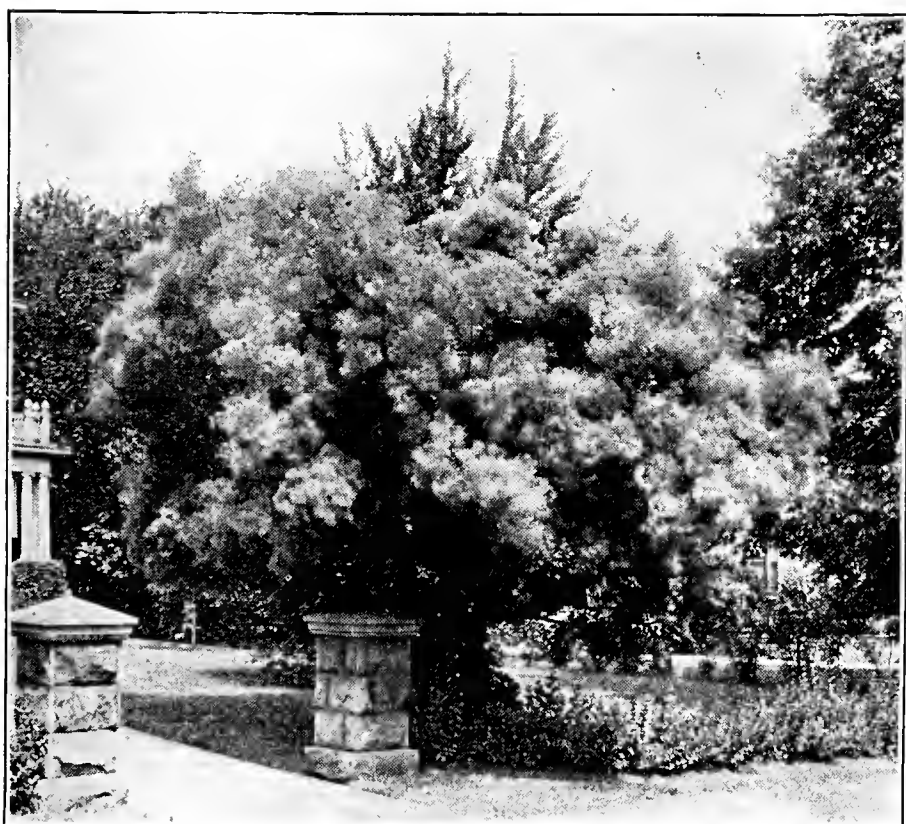
A beautiful gift from Japan, to the United States. Thousands of people from all over the United States journey to Washington, D. C., every spring to view the Flowering Cherries in bloom along the Potomac River. The variety we offer produces beautiful double pink flowers in early spring.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH

A very attractive tree and used a great deal in landscape plantings and for planting singly; flowers very double. We can supply in Pink, Red and White.

GOLDEN ELDER

A very attractive tall-growing shrub, beautiful golden foliage and white flowers.



Fringe or Smoke Tree.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

HYDRANGEAS

Large-panicked (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). This is one of the finest of all shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet high, producing immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers. Blooms in August and September.

Hydrangea Tree. Same as the above, confined to a single stem.

Arborescens grandiflora alba. A recent introduction of great value. Blooms are of very large size; snowy white. A valuable acquisition, as it begins to bloom in April and lasts almost the entire summer. In form, the panicles are similar to the tender Hydrangeas.

Otaska Tender Hydrangea. An improved variety of Hortensis; flower-heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil. This variety is extensively used in growing in pots or tubs.

FRENCH HYDRANGEAS

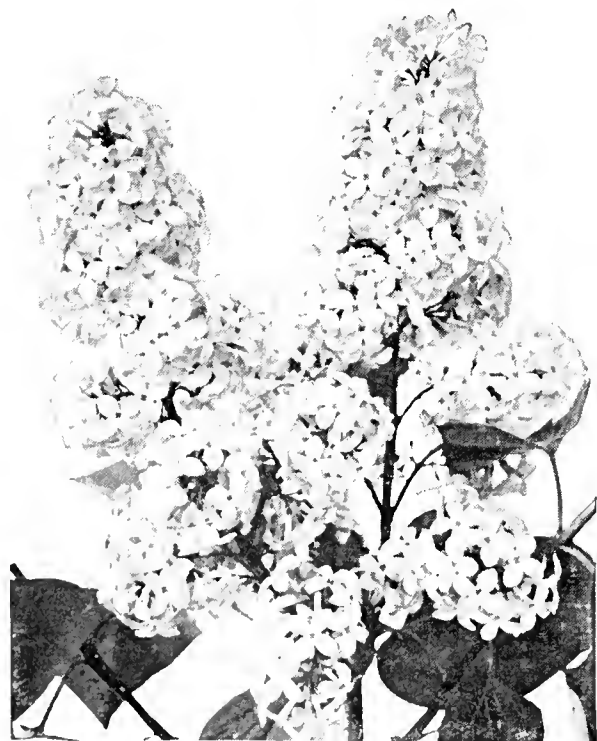
Renée Gaillard—White. Gen. de Vibraye—Beautiful shell pink. **Radiant—Deep pink.** **Bimbenet—Old Rose.** **Domoti—Pink.** **Chantard—Early rose pink.**

La Marne—Lilac rose.

JASMINUM

Yellow. Slender green branches, pretty yellow flowers in early spring.

Humile. Nearly an evergreen; almost a continual bloomer.



Charles X. Lilac.

JAPAN QUINCE

One of the first shrubs to bloom in Spring, leaves are a bright green color with flowers of vivid scarlet. We recommend planting this shrub where it will be given room to develop.

KERRIA JAPONICA

Flora Plena. A shrub having bright green twigs with long light green leaves, flowers are a double yellow, a very desirable shrub.

White. Has the same good habits as the Flora Plena, this variety has pure white flowers in summer and bluish black berries in winter.

GOLDEN PRIVET

This is a very strong grower with beautiful golden foliage. Used for specimen planting, it is decidedly attractive.

HALESIA

A neat shrub with dark green foliage and beautiful white flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE BUSH

Fragrantissima. Fragrant almost an evergreen, flowers white.

Tartarica. Pink flowers.

Morrowi, Japanese. White flower, valuable for the handsome red fruit.

HYPERICUM

Aureum. Low shrub, useful for edging borders, yellow flowers.

Mosorianum (Gold Flower). A beautiful dwarf shrub, large single golden yellow flower.

Prolificum. Medium tall, covered with yellow flowers in summer.

LILACS (Syringa)

The old-fashioned Lilacs are here to stay, even a great many new introductions have been made of larger and better flowering varieties we still have calls for the old-time Lilacs; we, of course, can still supply them.

Purple. The old-fashioned type, well known and bound to give entire satisfaction to the planter.

White. The old-fashioned white, and still a favorite with many who stick to the old-fashioned flowers.

Charles X. A new hybrid type, single with reddish purple flowers and beautiful foliage; one we highly recommend.

Mme. Lemoine. Another new type being a double white with good healthy foliage.

Mme. Buchner. A lilac of the large double type, pale lilac color.

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)

Coronarius. Large, strong growing shrub. Good foliage, pure white flowers of great fragrance. Easily grown and invaluable for massing and screens. Blooms early.

PAUL'S THORN

Red. A tall quick growing shrub, flowers red.

White. A tall quick growing shrub, flowers white.

PURPLE FILBERT

A beautiful medium tall growing tree, very attractive on account of its peculiar red colored leaves. Fine for planting as specimen plant.



Japan Quince—One of the first shrubs to bloom in Spring.



Snowberry.

SPIREA

Crimson (*Spirea Anthony Waterer*). Dwarf shrub; upright grower. Leaves bright green, frequently variegated yellow and red, flowers bright crimson, grown in flat clusters at tip of branch. Nothing takes its place as a border plant. Remains in bloom a long time.

Billardi. Erect growing shrub, with rose pink flowers.

Douglasi. Deep pink.

Opulifolia Aurea. Golden foliage.

Lace-Leaved (*Spirea Reevesiana*). Long, slender branches, pale green leaves. Flowers pure white, double, appearing in late spring. A strong grower and recommended for the South.

Bridal Wreath (*Spirea Prunifolia*). Medium shrub with graceful branches and good foliage. Flowers small, double white and borne in clusters all along the stems.

Bridal Bower (*Spirea Vanhoutte*). The most popular of all the Spireas. A tall growing, spreading variety with drooping branches. Produces a profusion of white flowers in early spring. Desirable for mass planting and hedges. Perfectly hardy and highly desirable.

Blue Spirea (*Caryopteris Incana*). A dwarf shrub, producing lavender-blue flowers from mid-summer until late fall.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*)

Red. Red flower in summer, purple berries in winter.

White. Flowers white followed by snowy white berries.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*)

Common (*Viburnum Opulus Sterile*). Well known, old-time favorite. Of upright growth, medium size. Flowers produced in globular clusters, pure white. Hardy.

Japanese (*Viburnum Plicatum*). Beautiful foliage, snowy-white flowers produced in large clusters. Superior to the Common Snowball in foliage and habit of growth.



Viburnum Carlesi—The New Fragrant Viburnum.



Weigela Rosea.

A NEW SNOWBALL

Viburnum carlesi. A valuable recent introduction from Korea, producing its delicate spice-scented flowers in May and June. The buds before expanding are an attractive pink, developing into Bouvardia-like umbels of pure white. Flowers preserve their perfect form and purity of color an unusually long time, and are extensively scented. The bush is rounded, slow growing to four feet; with broadly oval leaves, dull green above, glaucous beneath and hairy on both sides, autumn painting them luxuriantly. See illustration.

WEIGELA

The Weigelas form a part of practically every planting, not only on account of their habit of growth, but on account of the colors available.

Candida. A rapid growing variety and used a great deal for screen and mass plantings; flowers a beautiful white.

Eva Rathke. The best of all the varieties, low growing and very floriferous; its beautiful deep glowing red flowers make this variety very popular, fine for mass plantings.

Rosea. The next popular variety but a little taller grower than Eva Rathke, but has just as many flowers which are a beautiful pink color.

Variegated. Much in demand on account of the variegated foliage, flowers a pinkish white.

Floribunda. This is a crimson variety and used a great deal in landscape plantings, a very heavy flowering variety.

Evergreens for Year 'Round Beauty

During the past few years rapid strides have been made in the way of introducing newer and better varieties of the beautiful evergreens. All sizes, forms and colors.

When you plant Evergreens you make a permanent planting and when they are once established they grow more beautiful year after year. Do not make the mistake of planting the wrong variety in the wrong place as we have evergreens for "EVERY USE AND PURPOSE."

A small investment in the proper varieties to suit your individual needs will increase the value of your property.

If you cannot make an intelligent selection from this catalog, all you have to do is to write us; we will be glad to help and co-operate with you to get the proper varieties for their proper places.

ARBORVITAE (Thuja)

American, occidentalis. One of the most popular evergreens because of its easiness to transplant, growing kindly under adverse conditions and as a specimen or hedge plant it is very attractive. It is inclined to be conical in habit of growth and while it is not as green in color during the winter as some of the other varieties it is one of the most popular because of its many good qualities.

Berckman's Golden (*Biota aurea nana*). Very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses, in every way, its parent, the old *Biota aurea*. For window-boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is certainly desirable where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants.



Globe Arborvitae.

Globe, occidentalis globosa. This usually develops into a perfect globe shape plant, the spread equaling the height. The foliage is light green and attractive. These are largely used for front line planting, as specimens in urns or vases as well as in formal work where symmetry is especially desired.

Oriental or Chinese, Orientalis. This has the typical pressed foliage of the Arborvitae family, but is inclined to branch erect, forming in "folds" about the stems of the plant. It is different from the other varieties in character of growth and appearance. It grows very rapidly and can be used where mass effect is wanted.

Tom Thumb, Ellwangeri (*T. Ellwangeriana*). Forms a low, broad pyramid, dark green foliage.

Siberian Arborvitae, occidentalis wareana. Matures at 6 to 8 feet. Conical in outline; covered with dark green foliage which is somewhat different from the American Arborvitae, being much heavier

and deeply crested. Branches are short and stiff. Much used for foundation planting and frequently for hedges.

Pyramidal, occidentalis pyramidalis. This is strikingly attractive, being perfectly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at its base and retaining the shape without shearing. The color is a deep rich green and like all Arborvitae is easy to transplant.

George Peabody Arborvitae, occidentalis lutea. A distinct golden type, which we have been able to improve considerably by closer selection, propagating only the brightest golden color, producing plants of exceptional merit.

Parsons Compact Arborvitae, occidentalis compacta. There is a considerable mixture in this variety in nurseries throughout the country, but we continue to confine our propagation to the true Parsons form originated by Parsons.

CEDARS

Deodar (*Cedrus Deodara*). A large growing evergreen and one of the most beautiful grown. Grows rather rapidly. Foliage a silvery green, branches drooping and graceful. Very valuable as a specimen plant or for blending in clump plantings with the dark foliated evergreens.

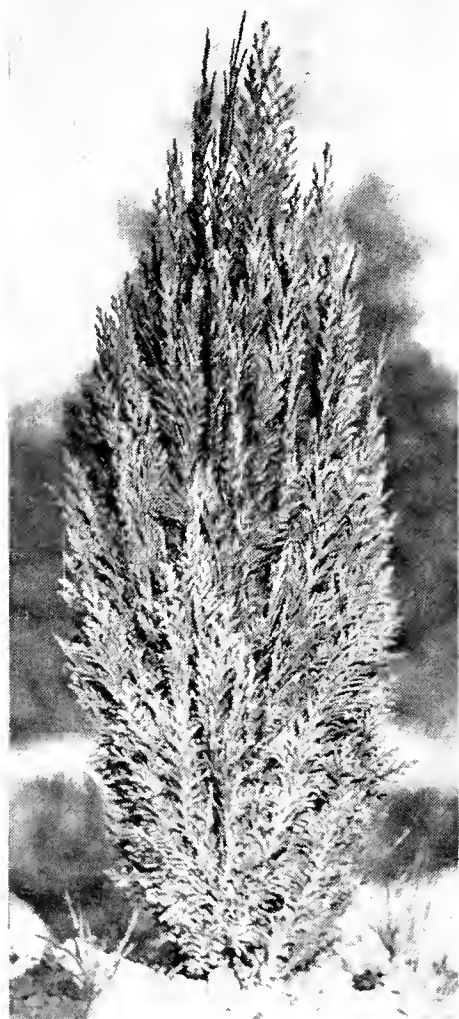
Libani (Cedar of Lebanon). Asia Minor. Vigorous growth; wide-spreading, horizontal branches; dark green foliage; massive and picturesque.

CYPRESS

Alumi. A horizontal, dense foliage, beautiful blue pyramidal tree. This is an exceptionally fine specie of the Cypress. A very desirable variety.

FIRS (Abies)

White Fir, Concolor. A well-known evergreen authority says: "Concolor Fir is the showiest of all Firs. In my opinion it is the cheeriest of all Evergreens in winter. It retains its lower branches, has no insect enemies, and is the best Fir tree to withstand heat and drought."



Alumi Cypress.



American Arborvitae.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*)

Irish Juniper, *Juniperus hibernica*. Columnar in habit and quite compact in growth, and on this account useful in formal gardening and wherever a break in rounded lines is wanted. Foliage bluish-green.

Prostrate Juniper, *communis depressa*. The well-known, valuable many stemmed Dwarf Juniper. Rarely exceeds 2 feet in height, good form of Juniper for ground cover. It is at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun, where single plants often reach 15 feet or more in diameter. Is sometimes catalogued as *Juniperus Communis* which is erroneous. The name *Juniperus Canadensis* is also applied, which is a synonym.

Golden Prostrate Juniper, *communis depressa aurea*. The aurea type is the golden form, similar to the green type except in color.

Savin Juniper, *Juniperus sabina*. A dark, rich green Juniper of low, spreading habit. Splendid for where a dwarf plant is wanted in beds or groups or in rock gardens.

Pfitzer's, *chinensis pfitzeriana*. This is the most popular of all the spreading types. Its habit of growth, its pendulous branches and attractive foliage is strikingly beautiful. The branches are horizontally spreading and the terminals slightly drooping. It lays close to the ground and for edging plantings there is nothing superior. Flowing lines are especially valuable in landscape

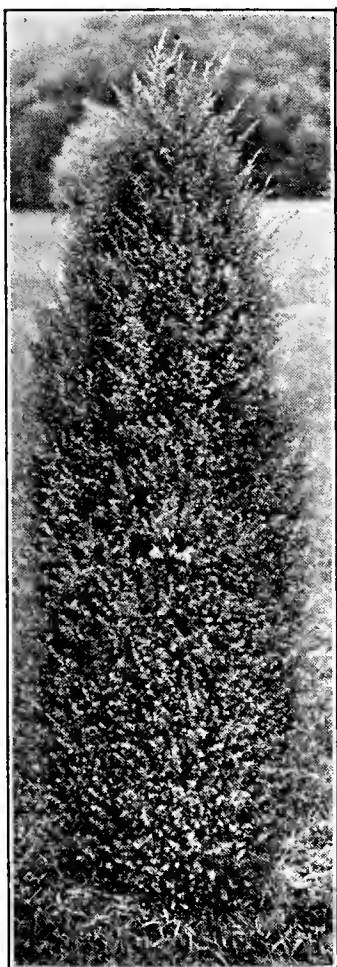
planting and this Juniper seems to fill this requirement better than any other. The foliage is a grey green both summer and winter.

Stricta Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*). Considered one of the best and most usable of all the Juniper family. For foundation planting, for massing or for planting singly as specimens it cannot be equalled. The plant is of the low growing variety, grayish green foliage, slow grower and of course is very shapely and needs no shearing.

Blue Virginia Cedar (*Juniperus virginia glauca*). This is one of the common Red Cedar varieties, but unlike its parent it is more desirable. The foliage is a steel or silvery blue.

Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*. Pyramidal habit, dark green to bluish foliage. One of the most useful and characteristic trees of our American landscapes, rivaling the Italian Cypress in beauty. Adapted for planting in all sections of the country.

***Tamariscifolia* (*Juniperus Tamariscifolia*).** A low, trailing, somewhat spreading type. Foliage compact, bright green. Thrives in moist fertile soil and is ideal for edging evergreen plantings.



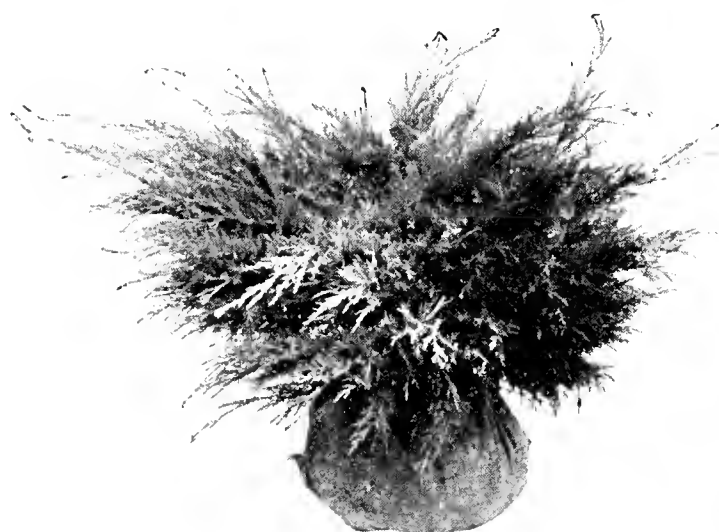
Irish Juniper.



Blue Virginia Cedar.

English Juniper (*Juniperus communis vulgaris*). An excellent juniper of the medium tall-growing varieties. In habit of growth it resembles the Irish Juniper, but being a somewhat loose grower makes it necessary to keep it sheared to shape.

Swedish Juniper (*Juniperus suecia*). One of the newer varieties of Junipers, resembling the Irish Juniper in habit and color, but it has a tendency to grow bushy, and should be sheared and kept compact.



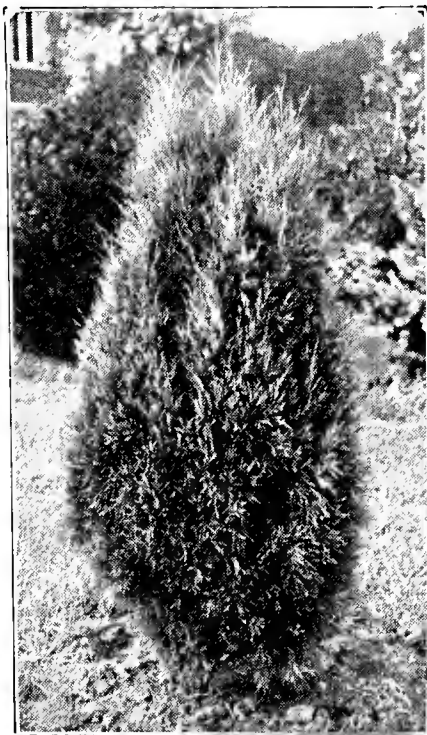
Pfitzer's Juniper.



Prostrate Juniper.



Japanese Yew.



Red Cedar.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

PINES (Pinus)

Austrian (*P. Austrica*). Spreading habit with long, stiff, dark green needles.

Scotch (*P. Sylvestris*). A quick growing evergreen, with blueish green needles.

White (*P. Strobus*). The most graceful of all pines.

Mugho (*Pinus montana mughus*). This is an excellent dwarf Pine, being globe shaped and erect branching. It is very attractive, especially in spring, when the new growth which seems like miniature candles completely covers the bush.

CHAMAECYPARIS

Retinospora or Japan Cypress.

Plumosa. An exceedingly handsome, acorn-shaped evergreen of medium tall growth, from Japan, with feathery, light green foliage.

Plumosa Aurea. Like the preceding; of a golden yellow color, close and compact habit.

Squarrosa Veitchi. Dense growth; soft beautiful silvery blue foliage, arranged in spirals which gives the impression of boiling over. Shows to best advantage close against dark greens.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica (Japanese Cedar). (Common Cryptomeria). A great favorite in Japan, attains a height of 100 or more feet. Of graceful and rapid growth. Regular pyramidal habit, the foliage somewhat resembles that of the Norfolk Island Pine.

SPRUCES (Picea)

Black Hill Spruce, *canadensis albertiana*. The Black Hills Spruce is hardiest of all Spruces, symmetrical, compact and bushy of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth.

Colorado (Pungens). The origin of the famous Blue Spruce.

A vigorous grower and hardy, making fine specimens in a broad based, sharply defined pyramid form; foliage rigidly angular with sharp needles very densely set.

Colorado Blue (Pungens Glauca). A selected blue shade, from foregoing. This is one of the showiest and most impressive evergreens, surpassed only by the grafted Koster's Blue Spruce.

Norway Spruce, *excelsa*. For many years Norway Spruce has been highly appreciated because of its rapid growth, its thriftiness, and heavy masses of deep green foliage. Some of the finest old hedges are of Norway Spruce, as the trees can readily be pruned to any desired height. On farms and around homes all over the country. Norway Spruce windbreaks are giving substantial protection to stock and buildings. Norway Spruce is a tall, picturesque, and hardy tree, graceful in all its lines, and well adapted to planting over a wide range of territory.

HEMLOCK

Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*). Magnificent trees, extremely useful for ornamental planting. As lawn specimens in full sunlight the lower branches sweep the ground. They tolerate partial shade. Shearing makes them dense and compact.

YEW (Taxus)

Cuspidata. The beautiful Japanese Yew of moderate bush growth, the upright-spreading branches densely clothed with short leaves of dull green; hardiest of all Yews in this country, and a refined evergreen.



Hemlock.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

In the South, we have a wealth of plant material from which to make a selection for the beautification of our home grounds, included in this material is BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS. We have the tall and low growing varieties for your selection with color of blooms to suit your taste.

We recommend to you very highly should you wish color, the AZALEAS, these plants are low growing and of course in various colors blooming over a long period of time. Then comes the Azalea, Kalmia, Rhododendrons, Nandina, Pyracantha. In fact we can arrange to have flowers or berries from early spring to early spring.

AZALEA

Amoena. Dwarf and bushy, with small green leaves, a coppery hue in winter. Always attractive, but doubly so in April or May, when clothed in a mass of dark pink or magenta flowers. Easy to transplant and maintain.

Benigiri. Evergreen leaves very narrow. Flowers deep red almost scarlet.

Christmas Cheer. Beautiful glossy green foliage, flowers a vivid red.

Hinomayo. Very small foliage and resembles the Hinodegiri in habit; flowers about the same time a wonderful clear soft pink.

Hinodegiri. Vivid red flowers in spring make this plant extremely showy and desirable. Its deep green leaves turn reddish in the fall. An appealing plant to the garden lover and one deserving a place on any lawn.

Ledifolia alba. Hardy white Azalea. Large pure white flowers.



Azalea Hinodegiri.

ABELIA (Bush Arbutus)

Grandiflora. Dainty white flowers flushed with pink that deck the graceful arching branches from early July until frost, and small glossy leaves that glance and shimmer in the sunlight, makes this shrub a great favorite. As the flowers are borne on the new wood, severe trimming each spring should be practiced, so that the slight winter killing of the tips of the branches that sometimes occurs usually does no harm. A shrub 2 to 4 feet high; it is splendid for foundation planting and in grouping with other Evergreens.

AUCUBA

japonica (Japanese Aucuba). A beautiful variety of dwarf growth, leaves narrow, dark shining green; produces a profusion of bright red berries, which remain upon the plant for a long time.

japonica variegata (Golddust Tree). A form of above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardiniers and window boxes; also for planting in masses.



Ligustrum Lucidum.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Ligustrum Lucidum. A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. An ideal foliage plant, evergreen and highly desirable for foundation planting.

Chinese Privet. An excellent privet for trimming to shape. Similar to Lucidum but taller grower.

BAMBOO

Bamboo, Japanese. An attractive tall growing evergreen; canes fine for screening.

BOXWOOD (Buxus)

Common (B. sempervirens). Well-known, long lived slow-growing shrubs; very dense branches; compact growth. Foliage dark green, small. Excellent for sheared specimens on lawn or in tubs, urns, etc.

Suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood). A border plant of slow habit of growth and one that never grows very tall. This, however, is ideal for bordering other evergreens and walks.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster Horizontalis—A dependably hardy variety of compact, spreading habit of growth with neat evergreen foliage and very attractive orange-red berries which

are set off nicely against the dark foliage and which remain on the plant the entire winter.

EUONYMUS

Japonica. An upright compact evergreen shrub. Foliage dark green and glossy. May be trimmed to any form or height. Entirely hardy; excellent foliage.

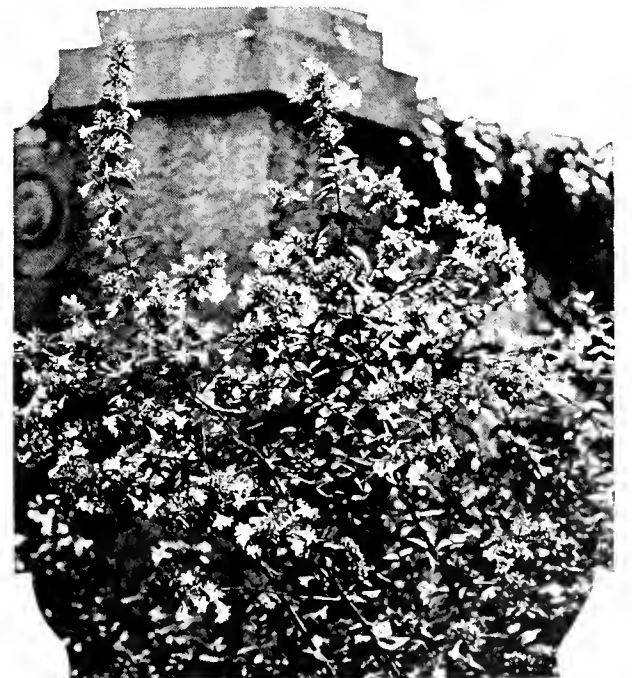
Variegated. Similar to the above, except the variegated leaves.

ILEX (Holly)

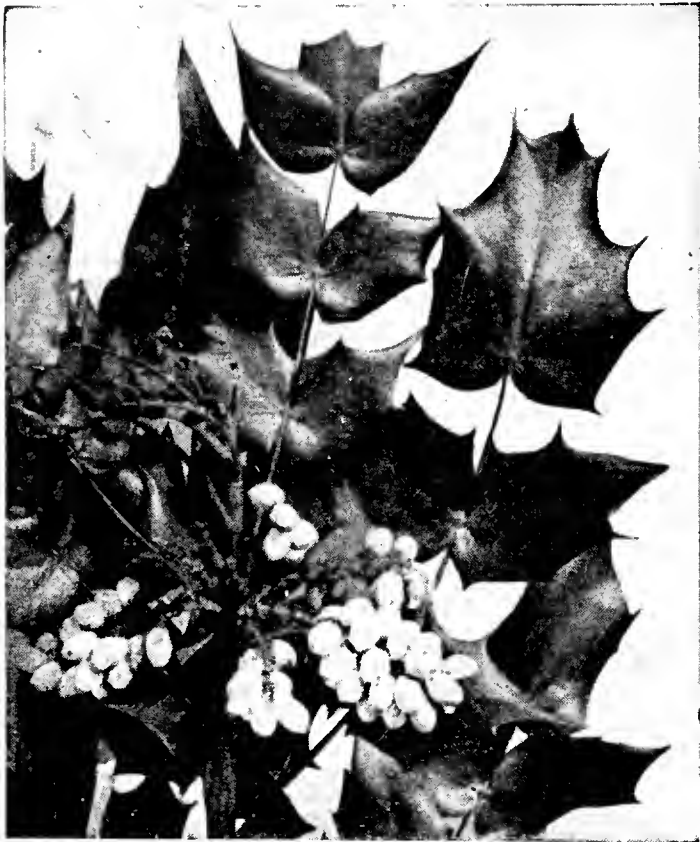
crenata (Japanese Holly). A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

opaca (American Holly). Upright, symmetrical, bushy tree attaining 15 to 20 feet. Glossy, spined leaves. Scarlet berries in winter. Valuable for holiday decoration.

Ilex glabra (Ink Berry). Much-branched native evergreen shrub, with bright shiny green, roundish leaves; fruit black. Well adapted for growing in clumps.



Abelia Grandiflora.



Mahonia Aquifolia.

PHOTINIA

Serrulata. A large evergreen shrub that is being used more and more in landscape plantings. It has beautiful thick green saw-like leaves. The flowers are pure white blooms in early spring, the leaves turning to bronze color in the winter.

LAUREL (Laurocerasus)

Carolina (L. carolineana). Wild Peach. Southern Laurel. One of the most beautiful broad-leaf evergreens. Glistening green foliage of medium shade. Upright growth, attaining considerable height. Can be shaped to any desirable form and kept at any height.

English Laurel (Laurocerasus Officinalis). These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor; beautiful, broad shining foliage; of easy cultivation, and thrive in any ordinary good, well-drained garden soil. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C.

KALMIA (American Laurel)

latifolia (Mountain Laurel). A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups.

LONICERA

Lonicera natida (Japanese Privet Honeysuckle). Dwarf variety, glossy foliage.

MAHONIA

Aquifolia. Dense, low growing shrub with holly-like foliage, a glossy green which turns bronze in fall. Bright yellow blossoms followed by blue berries.

Japonica. A low growing evergreen shrub. Large leaves which are thorny-edged, similar to Holly although larger, dark green in color, taking on shades of crimson, orange and bronze in the fall. Hardy and does well in shady locations.

MAGNOLIA

Grandiflora. This magnificent Southern evergreen may be called the Queen of the Magnolias. It is really a grand tree, but, unfortunately, too tender to stand the winters well north of the Potomac.

NANDINA

Domestica. A plant that should be included in all plantings whether it is a shrub, evergreen or broad-leaved evergreen. This is a Japanese Evergreen Shrub, the foliage during the Summer months are green with a reddish cast, flowers are yellowish white, followed by vivid scarlet berries. The foliage late in the fall turns to a beautiful red color making the plant very desirable as it will attract attention.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS

Japanese Spurge. One of the best ground covering plants particularly valuable in shade, averaging 6 to 8 inches in height and branching freely into a dense mat. Its shapely, indented foliage is practically evergreen; thick, rubbery, lustrous dark green. It bears small spikes of light colored flowers during May and June.

PYRACANTHA

coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). A beautiful sub-variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. Covered with a profusion of which flowers in early spring, followed by bright orange berries, which hang on all winter.



Pyracantha.

RHODODENDRON

Catawbiense (Rose Bay, Catawba Rhododendron). This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

Maximum (Great Laurel). Natives of the Alleghany Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than R. Catawbiense.



Rhododendron Maximum.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

We are offering a nice lot of shade and ornamental trees this season which consist of only such varieties as possess distinctive decorative merit, suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street planting. In our list will be found the most popular and adapted kinds.

CATALPA

Umbrella Catalpa (*C. Bungei*). This tree has become popular because of its straight stems and symmetrical roundish heads which resemble an umbrella. The tops are dwarf and while they do not grow very rapidly their wide leaves give them the appearance of much larger trees.

Speciosa. This desirable and attractive tree is now widely known. It is planted for shade, also for its blossoms, and on account of its value as a timber tree.

DOGWOOD

Common. A small-sized native tree of great beauty when in bloom. Floral covering (incorrectly flowers) large, pure white, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit in autumn.

Pink. Similar to the Common except that its flowers are beautiful pink. The two varieties planted together make a charming combination.

CHINESE ELM (*Pumila*). A recently developed type specially adapted to the arid regions of our West and Southwest. There it thrives under natural adversity, growing very rapidly and to a good height. In the East and the Lake regions, its growth is so deliberate we may well consider it as a dwarf variety. The foliage is small and dense, the growth symmetrical and compact.

ELM, American. 8 to 10 feet. A tall stately tree with graceful branches.

EUROPEAN LARCH. This is a deciduous tree bearing cones like evergreens. Foliage very fine, needle-like, appearing earlier in spring than any other tree, and stays until very late fall. Pyramidal in shape, conspicuous because of bright green color. Unusual needle and branching habits. 3 ft.

GINKO. Maiden Hair. A fine shade tree; leaves resemble the maiden hair fern.

HORSE CHESTNUT. White flowering.

JUDAS (Red Bud). Covered with deep pink flowers in spring before the leaves.

PIN OAK. The most popular of all oaks and a rapid grower.

RED OAK. In autumn the foliage turns a rich purplish red.



Chinese Elm.

MAGNOLIA Soulangeana. A hardy Chinese species which, while Shrub-like in its young growth, attains the size of a tree in time; its flowers, which are produced early in spring, are cup shaped, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, and are white inside, flushed with purple outside.

Nigra. Similar to the Soulangeana in habit and growth, but the flowers are darker at the base.

NORWAY MAPLE. Closely resembles the Hard or Sugar Maple in appearance. It is very symmetrical with a round, dense head and dark green foliage.

SILVER MAPLE. A rapid growing tree with light green leaves.

SUGAR MAPLE. Tall and stately with richly colored foliage in fall.

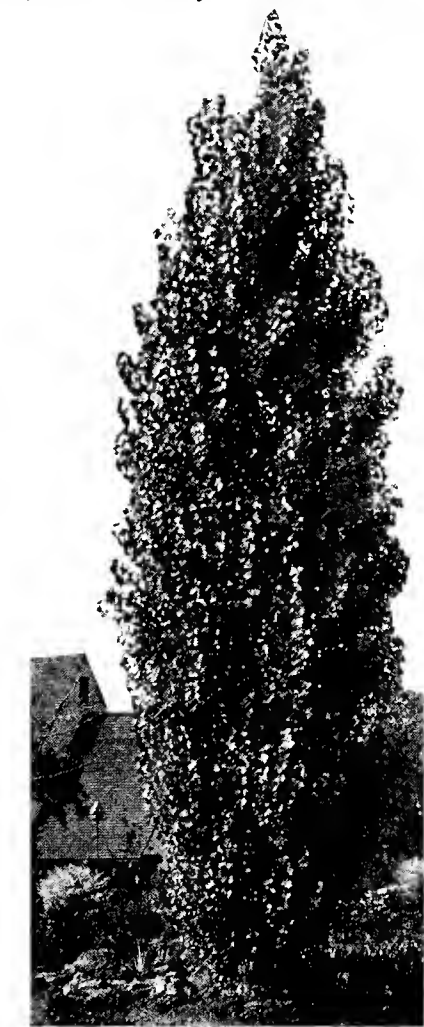
ASH LEAF MAPLE. A rapid growing tree; the foliage resembles the ash.

MIMOSA. An ornamental tree with spreading branches and feathery foliage.

ORIENTAL PLANES. A hardy rapid growing tree.

CAROLINA POPLAR. Large sized tree, very rapid growth.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. A tall, pyramidal, compact growing tree; rapid grower and very hardy. Widely planted in the southern part of Europe. Especially useful for screening effects.



Lombardy Poplar.

Tulip Poplar. A beautiful native tree; quick grower; leaves a beautiful shade of green and peculiar shaped. Flowers of this poplar are similar in shape to the Southern Magnolia blossom, but are yellowish white with outstanding pistils.

TEXAS UMBRELLA. It assumes a spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A desirable shade tree, but not entirely hardy here.

WEeping TREES

Japanese Weeping Cherry. If you wish to plant a weeping tree by all means select one of these; it is best, however, to plant them in pairs. The beautiful pink blossoms appearing in early spring make it very desirable.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry. This is one of the most graceful and hardy among the weeping trees, and has only to be known to be appreciated; the foliage is a beautiful glossy green and very abundant, and the tree a rapid grower. No weeping tree is so well adapted to our Southern climate as this, or gives such general satisfaction.

Weeping Willow. A tree that needs room for it to develop to its best. Unlike other trees the willow will withstand being planted where it will have plenty of moisture.



Japanese Weeping Cherry.

Hedge Plants

If your fences and dividing lines are made of hedge rather than some unsightly wood and iron they immediately become a thing of beauty, and upkeep is materially reduced. Once established your living fence or hedge will last for a long time and with only a little care will become more beautiful as time rolls along. Of course one cannot have a formal clipped hedge without some work, but the trimming of the privet is not a large job, and certainly is very well worth while.

Where it is desired to have a close dense hedge which is to be kept sheared we recommend the use of the Amoor River Privet which is the nicest hedge plant for the whole South. Barberry, Spirea and Abelia make very attractive and desirable informal hedges and are recommended for this purpose.

In planting a hedge, a trench fifteen inches deep should be dug and in this trench should be put four or five inches of well-rotted barnyard litter, which should be mixed with the soil. The plants may then be placed in the trench at proper distance and the earth filled in. To secure best results, pruning should be commenced at time of planting and kept up throughout the season.



Japanese Barberry.

BARBERRY (Berberis)

Japanese (Berberis Thunbergi). Very popular for border work and hedging and requires very little pruning. When shipping the branches are usually defoliated as this lessens danger of loss in transplanting.

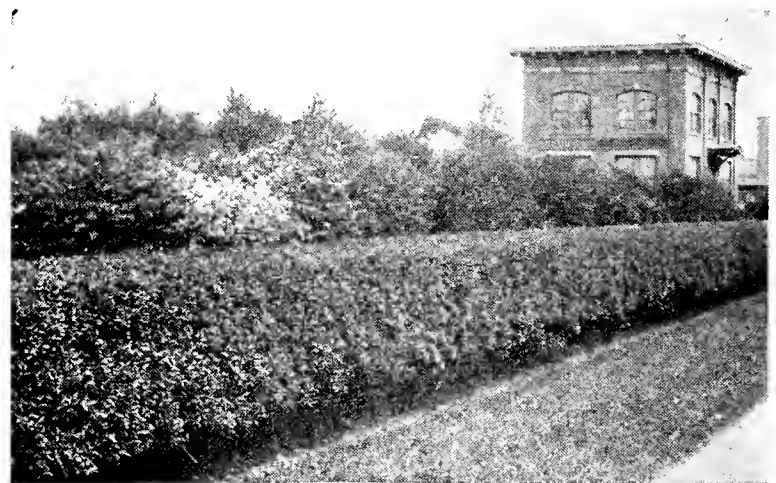
ABELIA

Abelia Grandiflora. For full description of this plant see page 10. This makes a wonderful hedge and usually requires two seasons to perfect it. Not so desirable if a formal effect is wanted, as it should not be trimmed closely, but allowed to remain natural. We think it is very beautiful used in this manner with its bright, glossy leaves and flowers which remain throughout the summer.

PRIVET (Ligustrum)

Amoor River (Ligustrum Sinense). The best of the Privets for southern planting. In this section almost entirely evergreen and adapted to a wide range of soils and situations. Is an upright grower, leaves dark green, flowers white appearing in erect panicles. May be trimmed to any shape or form desired and is well adapted to shearing, which is the most popular form when used for hedges.

California (Ligustrum Ovalifolium). Very popular for planting in the North and East and while planted over the South is not quite so desirable as the Amoor River, for it will shed its leaves in mid-winter. An upright grower, leaves dark green and glossy.



Sheared California Privet Hedge.

SPIREA

Spirea Van Houtte (Bridal Bower). Full description of this plant will be found on page 5. It is very desirable for a medium height hedge both for its foliage and flowers, for when in full bloom resembles a bank of snow. Quite attractive and at its best when allowed to grow naturally.

BOXWOOD (Buxus)

Sempervirens. The variety with small dark green leaves; fresh and glossy. A compact grower, thrives in any soil and does well in shaded places. Can be trimmed to any shape and used extensively for hedges, formal gardens and tub specimens. Our sheared plants are very symmetrical and compact.



Spirea Van Houtte.

Suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood). A very attractive variety of slow growth—remains dwarf and compact. It is the form used for edging in Old Colonial Gardens and Cemeteries. Virginia is noted for its Boxwood Gardens and our being located in the heart of these famous gardens places us in a position to furnish you with the true Dwarf Boxwood.

Vines and Ground Covers

Hundreds of uses can be made of Vines and Ground Covers. For covering up old stumps, screens, trellis work, they not only serve these purposes but they give you a wealth of bloom with but little labor.

Use Boston Ivy for wall coverings, Virginia Creeper for ground covers, Dutchman's Pipe for porch work, Honeysuckle for trellis or ground covers, or use the ground covers to plant on embankments to eliminate the soil washing away, of course Trumpet Vine and Wisteria are excellent for porch screens. Don't forget the beautiful Clematis, they can be used to good advantage.

AMPELOPSIS (Ivy)

Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchi*). A vine that covers with over-lapping foliage; self-clinging and will adhere closely to the smoothest surface. Leaves a deep green, changing to crimson and yellow in autumn. When once established requires no further care. Ideal for planting on stucco and brick walls.

CLEMATIS

Paniculata (Sweet-Scented Clematis). Flowers small, star-shaped; white in color and produced in enormous quantities. Very fragrant and easily established.

Henryi. Very large blossoms; creamy-white. A strong grower and blooms abundantly.

Jackmani. Deep velvety-purple flowers of large size. One of the most popular.

Madame Edouard Andre. Large crimson-red flowers. A free bloomer when once established.

VIRGINIA CREEPER

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia. Large handsome leaves turning red in fall.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

Of thrifty uniform growth, well adapted for trellis or porch coverings, the large heart-shaped leaves make an impenetrable barrier making it very desirable for a porch screen. The pipe-shaped flowers of a purple color make this plant very interesting indeed.

HONEYSUCKLE

Hall's Japan. Color of white and yellow, very fragrant. Does fairly well when planted in the shade. This type of honeysuckle is very desirable for ground covers, or for covering up unsightly objects.

IVY

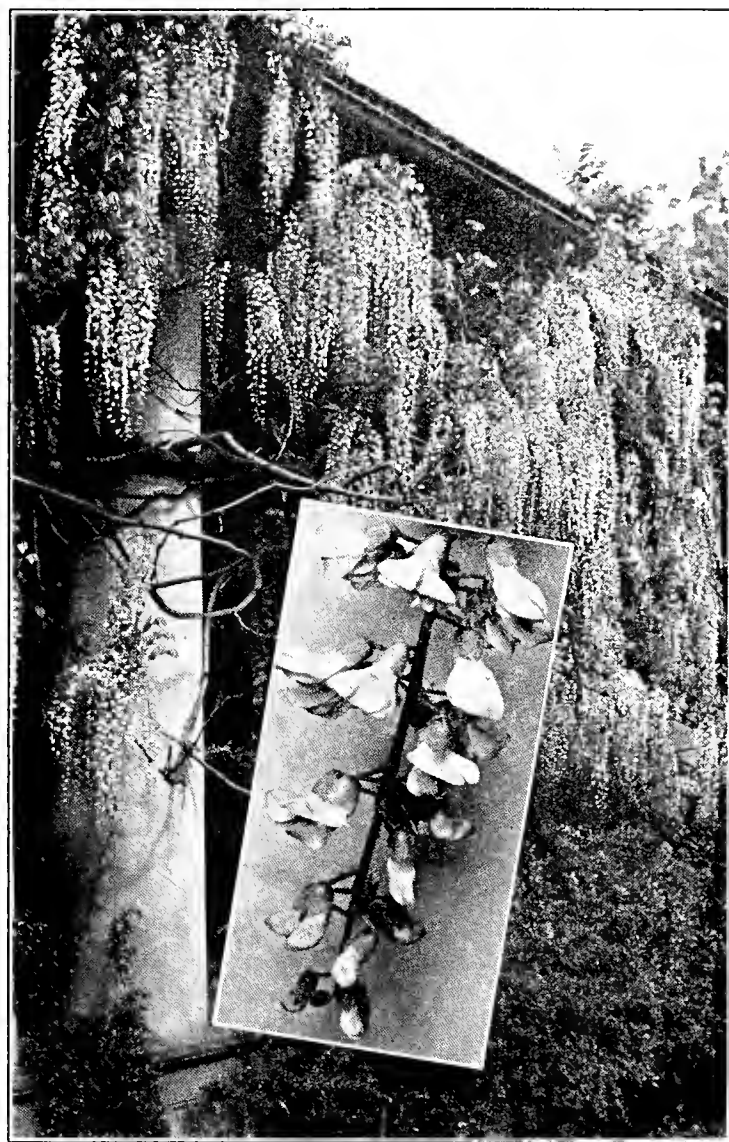
English. The well-known ivy, used for wall coverings, it is considered the best of all vines for use on walls; it is very hardy and is evergreen in the South.



Trumpet Vine.

The Use of Vines

If you do not know what vine to use, write us and we will give you the desired information.



Wisteria.

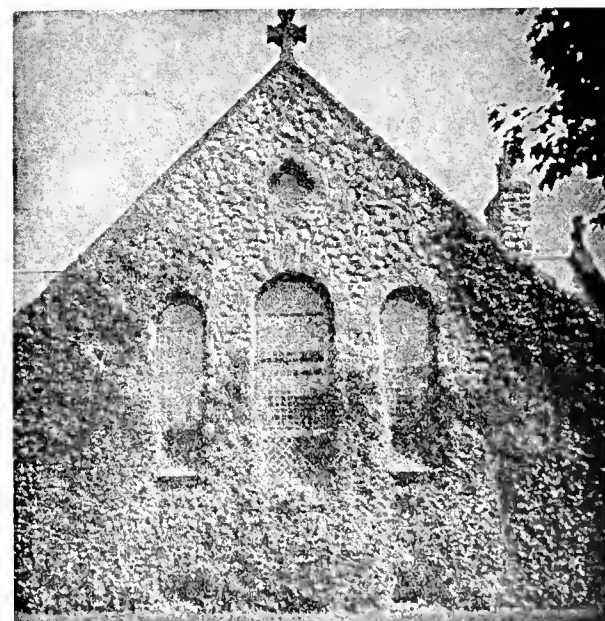
TRUMPET VINE

A vine used a great deal in the South, with its trumpet-shaped yellowish red flowers makes it very desirable.

WISTERIA

Purple. An excellent vine for use on pergolas or balconies; a fine grower, flowers borne on long racemes are of a purple color.

White. The same good habits as the purple, only has white flowers.



Boston Ivy.

Roses for the Garden

The Rose has been aptly called the "Queen of Flowers," and they are among the easiest to raise to perfection. Roses thrive best in clay loam well enriched with rotted manure. They should have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings. Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. The so-called tender Roses must be carefully protected in winter by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs.

We have listed here in the Rose section of this catalog roses that have given entire satisfaction to the purchaser in the past.

While every one has their likes and dislikes in roses we feel sure that the ones we have listed will please those who may purchase them.

WHITE ROSES

Double White Killarney. Similar to the Pink Killarney, but of pure white. Long, full buds of beautiful form and exquisite in open flower. A highly desirable white variety.

K. A. Victoria. One of the best white Roses. Glorious, full, double flowers of waxy-white with slightest tinge of cream in late fall. Flowers are produced on long, stiff stems over a long season. Very fragrant and a strong, vigorous grower.

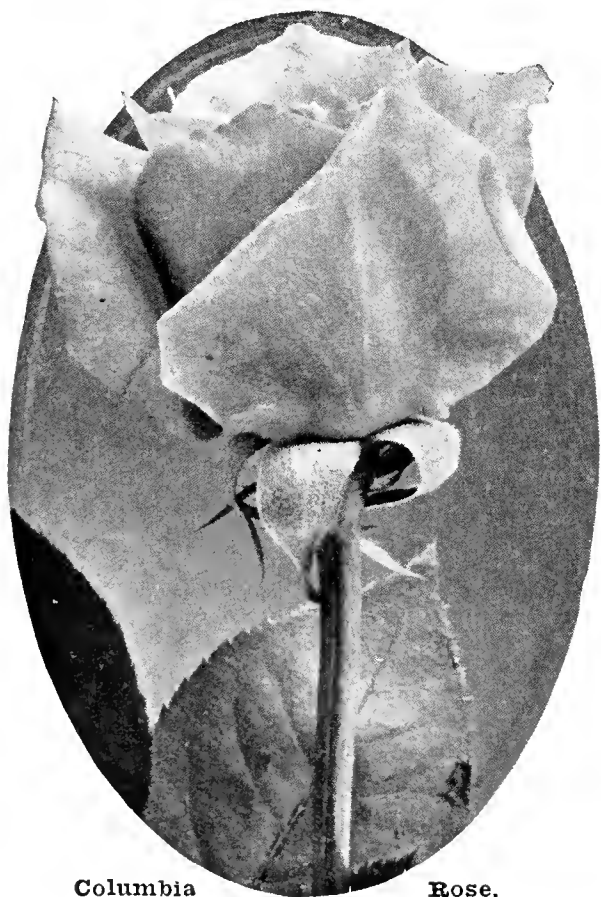
Snow Queen (Frau Karl Druschki). Sometimes called White American Beauty. Extra large blooms of snowy-white, waxy in appearance. Beautiful in bud or full blossom. Blooms in June and regularly during the summer. Thought by many to be the best white rose known and hardy everywhere.

White Cochet. Flowers of pure white with slight pink-tinge on outer petals. Large, full both in flower and bud. Easily grown and adapted for out-door culture.

White Ophelia. Large bud and flower; well formed, semi-double. Flowers white with slight pink tinge toward center while in bud, which disappears when in full bloom. Blossoms, borne on medium length stems, are sweetly fragrant and continue in bloom for a long time.



Cochet Roses.



Columbia

Rose.

PINK ROSES

Betty Uprichard. A charming type with rolling edges, a blend of deep toned carmine with coppery orange; the interior being mostly a delicate salmon-pink.

Columbia. Enormous bloom carried on long, stiff stem. Its color is a clear pink, deepening as it opens to a glowing pink. Very fragrant, lasting and considered superior to LaFrance. Beautiful as a cut flower and adapted for garden culture.

Dame Edith Helen. A magnificent, fragrant, full-bodied new rose of many substantial petals which curl back prettily, holding steadily to one vivid pink color.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Large, double; magnificently formed flowers of bright pink faced with carmine. Beautiful heavy foliage and flowers borne on erect, stiff stems. Exquisitely fragrant.

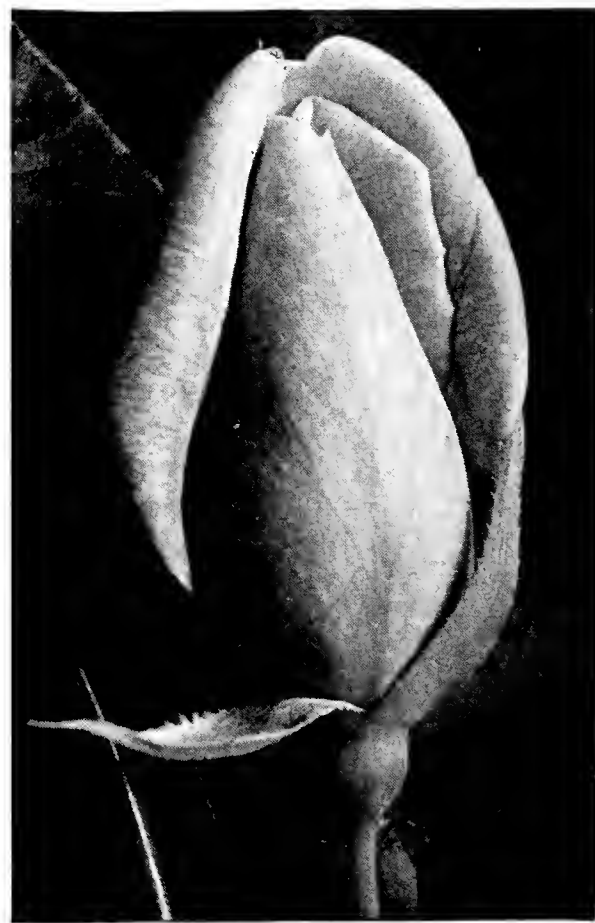
Killarney. An exquisite shade of carmine-pink; large in bud and flower and very fragrant. A great favorite wherever grown.

Ophelia. A fragrant salmon rose flushed with coppery, saffron tints. Especially beautiful

in the bud and when half open. The flowers are borne on long stems, and the blossoms keeping a long time after cutting makes it a favorite. Vigorous, upright habit. A hothouse favorite, yet successful in the garden.

Paul Neyron. The largest flowering of its color. It is a beautiful shade of dark rose-pink; very double and sweetly scented. A good bloomer with thick stems which are almost thornless.

Pink Maman Cochet. A great favorite of the Tea Roses. Blooms of rich rosy-pink shading to silvery rose on outer petals; buds long, pointed. Quite fragrant and a vigorous grower.



Killarney Rose.

ROSES—Continued

Two New Roses of Merit

TALISMAN

The most gorgeous assemblage of colors in one flower, ever presented by a rose. The bud is long and shapely, developing into medium sized compactly double flowers; a free-bloomer. Here are the strong colors exhibited, mostly in well defined angular blocks: gold, apricot yellow, bloodorange, deep pink and old rose.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER

One of the best introductions in years both for outside and greenhouse plantings. A rose unexcelled for cutting and its free blooming qualities. A combination of colors, cerise, pink, flame, scarlet and yellow.

Radiance. Large, roundish buds borne on long, erect stems. Brilliant rose-carmine shaded with rich opaline tints. Beautifully formed buds.

Wm. R. Smith. One of the hardy Tea Roses. Large flowers, full and double; beautifully formed buds. In color a salmon-pink blended with shades of cream and rose.

Lady Ashtown. Rich silver pink, very double blooms with high pointed center, the flowers keep well after cutting.

Los Angeles. Flowers large and continuous, in color a flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals.

Madame Butterfly. A symphony of white bright pink, apricot and gold, in the incomparable Ophelia style.

Mme. Albert Barbier. A magnificent new variety of fully double formation, great freedom and extra long blooming season. Pearl white suffused with blush pink, the golden apricot glow from base and center richly illuminating. Low, compact growth.

Madame Edouard Herriot (Daily Mail). Especially beautiful in bud or when half open. Color, coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rose.

Willowmere. (Per.) A robust garden rose of bushy habit, with beautiful buds, very large flowers and lustrous green foliage. Color rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow at center and toning to cream-pink.

YELLOW ROSES

Alexander Hill Gray. A wonderful, prolific bloomer. Flowers beautifully formed, drooping from high pointed center; deep lemon yellow and remarkably fragrant.

Duchess of Wellington. Enormous, tapering buds of golden orange, slowly opening to very large saffron-colored flowers.

Etoile de Lyon. A grand rose for forcing, of superb form and habit; color rich saffron-yellow, brighter in the center; very large and full, blooming profusely; grows vigorously.

Sunburst. Flowers of good size, beautiful orange-copper shaded to deepest golden. Buds long, pointed, borne on long stems.

Harrison's Yellow. Small, semi-double, golden yellow flowers in such profusion it is a mass of color.

Hugonis Shrub Rose. Known to be in bloom during a snow-storm! The color is intense canary-yellow, very bright and attractive. When in bloom the entire plant is covered with bright, sunshiny yellow blooms and buds making a wonderful early spring show. It later forms rich, scarlet berries which remain until winter and are very noticeable.

Lady Hillingdon. Strong apricot yellow buds, still pale yellow when open, with an added orange tinge.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. One of the most dependable of all garden roses. Its deep Indian yellow flowers, agreeably shaded in various tints of orange, are produced throughout the season.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet. A dependable golden-yellow garden rose. It is equally charming in bud, or while opening, and after fully blooming.

Luxemburg. A fine large, fully double rose of vigorous branching habit, and unusual freedom for the color which is a rich golden yellow.

Yellow Cochet, or Madame Derepas Matrat. A pure Tea Rose, very free-growing and hardy in character, withstanding ten degrees below zero. It throws up fine, strong stems, crowned by solitary buds of grand size; the color is a good sulphur-yellow, blooms very large, perfectly double, splendid form and freely produced.

RED ROSES

Charles K. Douglas. An English rose of vigorous upright growth, and liberal, fragrant bloom which is of delightful form. Color, a flaming scarlet flushed with velvety crimson.

Crusader. A beautiful dark red rose of unusual merit, it is beautiful in bud, as well as open flower, very fragrant.

Etoile de France. Strong, upright grower with a bronze-green foliage which is not subject to insect pests. An almost constant bloomer, producing large, full, cup-formed flowers of velvety crimson.

Etoile de Hollande. A novelty red rose of fine character and strong appeal. A vigorous, healthy grower and free bloomer. The flowers are a brilliant crimson red.

Francis Scott Key. Red, shading to cerise; very large with a profusion of petals opening to a high center.

Red Radiance. A rose truly American, one that has come to the fore since being introduced, a rose of exceptional merit. This rose while similar to the original Radiance is considered one of the best red roses.

Gruss An Teplitz (Crimson Hermosa). The choicest of bright, vivid scarlet roses, shading to crimson.

Hadley. The large, double blossoms are a rich, deep, velvety crimson.

Red Maman Cochet. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up strong shoots and producing great masses of splendid roses the whole growing season. Flowers are extra large, perfectly double and deliciously sweet. Color, bright rose-red, elegantly shaded and exceedingly beautiful.

Safrano. Saffron and apricot; one of the oldest and best Roses; in the bud shape it can hardly be surpassed.



Francis Scott Key Rose.

Climbing Roses

The Blue Rambler Rose. This is a much better Rose than some give it credit for. It opens a reddish-violet, quickly changing to violet-blue.

Crimson Rambler. Especially adapted for covering trellises, training to side of the house, or can be cut back and grown in bush form.

Yellow Rambler. This is a very strong grower producing an abundance of attractive yellow flowers.

Dorothy Perkins. The flowers are a most exquisite shade of shell-pink with beautifully quilled petals.

Climbing American Beauty. Splendid for planting in the South. Large, vivid rosy-crimson flowers, each produced on a single stem; deliciously fragrant.

Dr. William Van Fleet. Produces flowers almost as large as those of a Bush Rose. Flower is beautifully formed, being of a delicate flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-pink near center. Flowers full, buds pointed and sweetly perfumed.

Climbing K. A. Victoria. An ideal climber for the South, being vigorous in growth. Beautiful foliage, long, pointed pure white buds and pure white in open flower, which has a waxy appearance.

Emily Gray. Large semi-double, deep golden-buff flowers, slightly fragrant. A rose that does well in the South. This rose if planted in the colder climate needs protection in winter.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. A new climbing rose that has become very popular. The open flower is unusually large. In bud, the outer petals are crimson; the outer petals on opening show splashes of carmine. We highly recommend this new rose.

Mary Wallace. A rose of merit. Lovely long buds of a shade of pink, very attractive. The Mary Wallace Rose when in bloom will be sure to attract attention.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Intense scarlet flowers of excellent shape and moderate size, borne in small trusses. The flowers are purest scarlet of any climber and lasts a long time, making a brilliant display for several weeks.

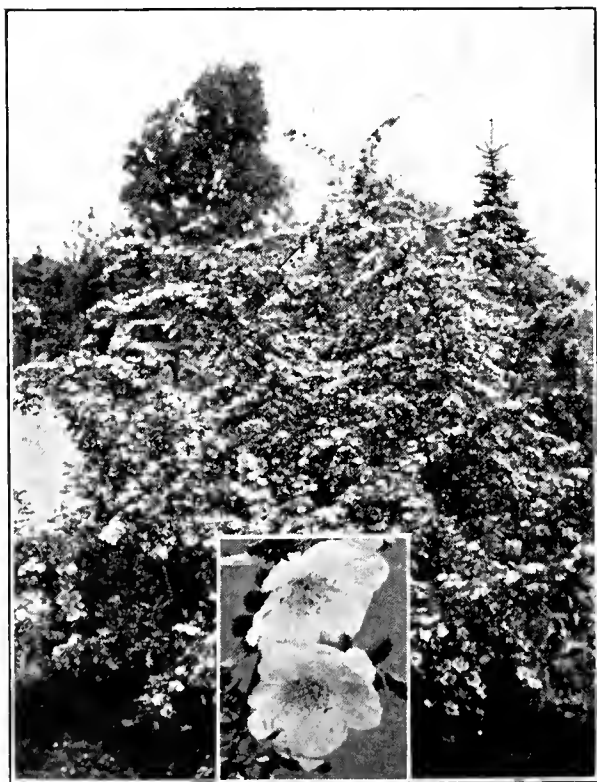
Perle des Jardins. An old favorite yellow rose, very fragrant and desirable for cutting.

Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). Handsome for covering rockeries, mound or embankments. The pure white single flowers appear in the greatest profusion.

Climbing Killarney. An exact counter-part of Killarney in every respect except that it is of vigorous climbing habit; deep shell-pink.



Paul's Scarlet Climber Rose.



Hugonis Rose.

White Dorothy Perkins. Double white flowers in large clusters.

Lady Gay. Flowers cherry-pink, fading to white; vigorous grower; hardy.

Silver Moon. Pure silvery white; large blooms; vigorous growth.

Red Dorothy Perkins. This is identical with Pink and White Dorothy Perkins in growth and blooming qualities. The color is a brilliant crimson.

BABY RAMBLERS

This type of rose has many uses, while they have a rambler name they are by no means a rambling rose. The four "Baby Ramblers" originated from the old-time Rambling or Climbing roses, only this type is dwarf or bush type.

Baby Pink Rambler. Same as White Rambler, except color of flowers, which are brilliant light carmine.

Red Baby Rambler. This is the original Baby Rambler Rose. A compact dwarf variety covered with a wealth of crimson flowers during the entire season.

White Baby Rambler. Grows to a height of twenty inches and produces double pure white flowers in abundance.

Orleans. This charming and dainty Rose is of beautiful rounded habit and is a huge bouquet of deep cerise or Geranium-pink with distinct showy center of pure white.

Hardy Perennials

One of the best beautiful and cherished pictures one retains on memory's wall is the old-fashioned garden. The delightful fragrance and the many hued flowers entranced and delighted. The old-fashioned informal garden has again come into its own and we can now bring into reality in our own garden the picture so long carried only in memory.

Perennials and bulbs are easy to grow, require no special care and once planted are permanent and the most satisfactory plants in the garden. Either as an informal garden, a border or combined with shrubbery the effect is most pleasing. You will have a wonderful mass of color and an unfailing supply for cutting.

COLUMBINE

Aquilegia. Blooming in late spring and through the early summer months, preferring slightly shaded positions, though it does well in the sun. The flowers are borne on slender stems and mostly long spurred — coming in the many shades they do, prove very valuable in any border.

BOCCONIA CORDATA

Plume Poppy, Tree Celandine. Most tropical looking of our hardy plants. Foliage broad and glaucous. Tall, upright habit, plant terminating in great spikes of whitish flowers. Grows in grass or any wild spot. Used for backgrounds of perennial borders.

DELPHINIUM

Belladonna Light Blue. The praises of this variety have been sung by every lover of the hardy border. Light turquoise blue flowers are borne in spikes, the first coming in June. These may be cut away and young growth will start from the crown, producing blossoms all summer.

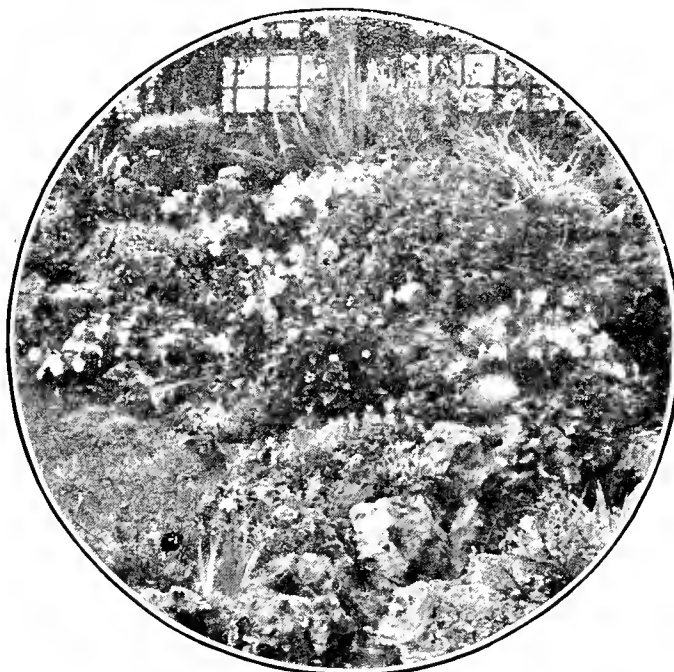
Bellamosum Dark Blue. This is an improved dark blue with all the other characteristics of the preceding.

COREOPSIS

Lanceolata (Golden Wave). Unquestionably the best of all hardy yellow flowers for massing. Blooms constantly from June until frost, with large, daisy-like flowers on wiry stems.

DIGITALIS

Gloxiniæflora (Foxglove). Grand display of thimble-shaped flowers in immense spikes during July and August. White or rose.



A Rock Garden.

GAILLARDIA

Grandiflora (Blanket Flower). One of the most gorgeous, and prodigal displays of all perennials, providing an unfailing supply of bloom, in those rich, tawny shades so highly prized. Flowers often measure 3 inches in diameter, on clean 2-foot stems. A hard center of deep maroon, is thickly bordered by petals of orange and yellow, strikingly ringed by circles of crimson, red and maroon.

HOLLYHOCKS

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow crimson, rose pink, orange, white, etc.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

Spice-scented bloom in prime during May and June, but intermittently throughout the season. They make compact clumps a foot or more in height.

CARNATIONS (Hardy)

We are offering this year a new Hardy Carnation. This Hardy Carnation has crimson flowers, lives out doors all winter and blooms continually from May until frost.

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

Barbatus (Sweet William). The Sweet William is a fine plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.



Delphinium
Belladonna.



A Perennial Garden—Digitalis in foreground



Shasta Daisy.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Too well known to warrant detailed descriptions. Our stock consists only of hardy varieties in yellow, white and red. Chrysanthemums as a class are late bloomers, making the most conspicuous showing in October and November. They are extremely frost resistant and are by all odds the foremost late fall flowers. Well adapted for planting in shrubby borders or along foundations. Average height about two and one-half feet.

LYCHNIS

Viscaria Splendens (Lamp Flower). Evergreen foliage; in June and July fairly ablaze with close spikes of crimson flowers.

HARDY PHLOX

Perennial Phloxes can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost.

Miss Lingard. Longest spikes of any Phlox—blossoms from the ground up; the earliest blooming, sweetly fragrant. Waxy white, with small lavender eye.

Enchantress. Salmon pink; carmine eye.

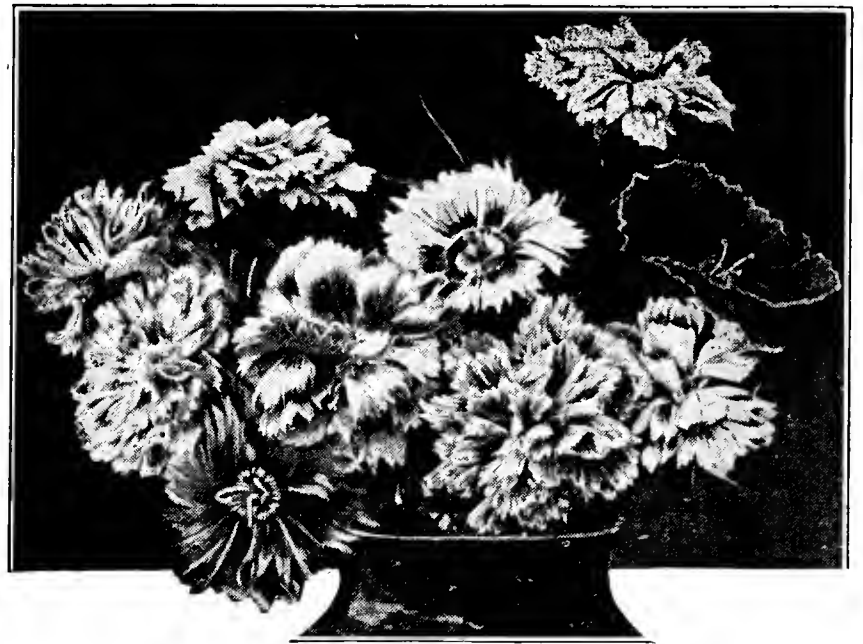
Lothair. Bright crimson.

Thor. A charming variety with very large flowers; soft, ruddy salmon with a bleached mottling about the eye of aniline red.

Jules Sandeau. Large, fine, free-flowering, pure pink.

Rheinlander. Beautiful salmon pink, with flowers and trusses of immense size.

Ryndstrom. A lively Neyron shade of rose-pink. The standard solid deep pink variety.



Hardy Pinks.

PEONIES, HERBACEAUS

A very showy and most useful class of hardy plants; will flourish in any section. They grow and flower well in almost any soil with very little care, but the flower will be finer and colors brighter if given a deep, rich loam, well manured. Even when not in bloom the peony is a distinct ornament to the garden, as it forms a beautiful bush.

Andre Lauries. Dark Tyrian-rose or purple, shading deeper.

Festiva Maxima. The grandest of the whites. Early. The flowers are extra large, color a pure white save carmine tipped petals. Has no equal.

Francois Ortegat. A midseason to late variety, being very dark rose color with yellow stamens; flowers large on strong stems. Extra good.

Fulgida. Purplish red, silver tipped, medium size, late season.

Humei. The best late pink, American Beauty shade. Plants graceful and free flowering.

Rosea Superba. Deep cerise pink, blooms compact and perfectly formed. Select Unnamed Varieties of Peonies by Colors. Red—Pink—White.

SHASTA DAISY

Alaska. Pure white with yellow eye. Plants are extremely productive of bloom, making as spectacular a field show and as profitable a cut-flower supply as any Hardy Perennial grown.

GORGEOUS ORIENTAL POPPIES

Papaver Orientale. Flowers are five to seven inches across, and freely produced during May and June, on tall stems. No more gorgeous flower blazes away in the garden during Oriental Poppy time and for best effects it should be planted in clumps of three or more.

STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster)

Cyanea. 18 to 24 inches. July to October. Blue flowers.

SEDUM (Stonecrop)

The dwarf varieties are charming plants for sunny positions in the rockery, etc., and the taller kinds make effective color groups in the border. They thrive in almost any soil.

Dwarf Varieties

Acre (Golden Moss). Much used for covering graves; foliage green; flowers bright yellow.

Obtusatum. Golden yellow flowers, with emerald-green foliage, shaded bronze. 3 inches.

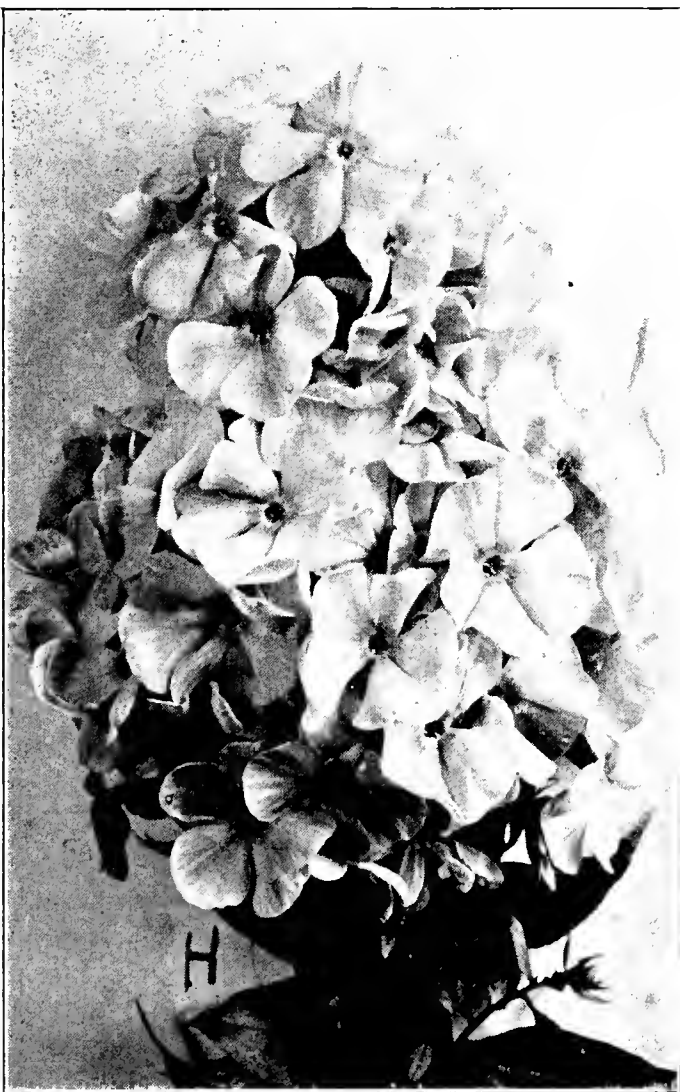
Sieboldi. Round, succulent, glaucous foliage; bright pink flowers in August and September.

Spurium coccineum. A beautiful rosy crimson-flowered form; July and August. 6 inches.

THYMUS (Thyme)

The charming Mountain Thymes make a perfect, close, fragrant carpet on hot, dry, sunny banks where grass is difficult to establish; they are a sheet of blossom in June and July. Excellent for carpeting patches of Spring-flowering bulbs.

Coccineum. Plants become completely covered with brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers.



Miss Lingard Phlox.

A Few Things You Should Know

If you wish additional information, write us.

IN PRESENTING these instructions to our patrons, we earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. If any of our customers should lose a part of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We have fulfilled our part by furnishing first-class stock in good condition, also giving necessary instructions how to plant and care for it. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it. We guarantee to supply first-class stock in good condition. ANYTHING THAT HAS TO BE CULTIVATED IN THE EARTH CAN NO MORE LIVE WITHOUT CULTIVATION THAN CAN A HUMAN BODY LIVE WITHOUT NOURISHMENT.

On Receipt of Trees. Store in a cool place protected from wind and sun; plant as soon as possible. When stock arrives frozen, do not unpack; place same in a room without heat or frost until it thaws out. When trees are received several days or weeks in advance of the date you will be ready to plant, unpack and open the bundles, bed them out until you are ready to plant. When doing this dig a trench deep enough to admit all roots, and cover with mellow earth, extending well up the trunks. Plant where no water stands.

Planting. Dig holes in the first place large enough to permit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the re-

mainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of the water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, early in Fall or late in Spring. Guard against planting too deep; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

Always remove the straw and moss from the package before planting. **Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree.** Use only good soil on and around roots.

The foregoing has been prepared with the greatest care, and with a special desire to aid our customers in the growth and care of their stock.

Staking. If the trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

Mulching. When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere both in Spring and Fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

After-Culture. Grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their natural growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them.

Planting Orchards

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING—SQUARE METHOD

Distances for planting different kinds of fruit trees, etc., square method:

- Peach—20 feet apart each way.
- Standard Apple—35 feet apart each way.
- Cherry, Sour—18 feet apart each way.
- Cherry, Sweet—20 feet apart each way.
- Standard Pear—20 feet apart each way.
- Plum—20 feet apart each way.
- Grape Vines—Rows 8 feet apart, 8 feet apart in row.
- Currants and Gooseberries—Rows 4 feet apart, 4 feet apart in row.
- Blackberries—Rows 6 feet apart, 6 feet apart in row.
- Raspberries and Dewberries—Rows 4 feet apart, 5 feet apart in rows.
- Strawberries, Field Culture—Rows 4 feet apart, 1 foot apart in row.
- Strawberries, Garden Culture—Rows 2 feet apart, 1 foot apart in row.
- Asparagus, In Field—Rows 5 feet apart, 2 feet apart in row.
- Asparagus, In Beds—Rows 1½ feet apart, 1 foot apart in row.

RULES FOR OTHER DISTANCES

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

	Trees Per Acre
Trees planted 35 feet apart each way - - - - -	35
Trees planted 30 feet apart each way - - - - -	49
Trees planted 25 feet apart each way - - - - -	69
Trees planted 20 feet apart each way - - - - -	108
Trees planted 18 feet apart each way - - - - -	135
Trees planted 16 feet apart each way - - - - -	170
Trees planted 14 feet apart each way - - - - -	222
Trees planted 12 feet apart each way - - - - -	302
Trees planted 10 feet apart each way - - - - -	435
Trees planted 8 feet apart each way - - - - -	680
Trees planted 6 feet apart each way - - - - -	1,210
Trees planted 4 feet apart each way - - - - -	2,722

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

1 x 1 foot - - -	43,560	4 x 2 feet - - -	5,445
2 x 2 feet - - -	10,890	5 x 1 feet - - -	8,712
3 x 1 feet - - -	14,520	5 x 2 feet - - -	4,356
3 x 1½ feet - - -	9,680	6 x 1 feet - - -	7,260
3 x 2 feet - - -	7,260	6 x 2 feet - - -	3,630
4 x 1 feet - - -	10,500	7 x 1 feet - - -	6,122
4 x 1½ feet - - -	7,260	7 x 2 feet - - -	3,061

Apples

The Apple is by far the most valuable of all fruits from every angle. It is not only the most healthful and delicious of the fruits, but by careful selection of varieties one may have fresh fruit over a very long period.

Our list of varieties includes only those of proven merit; all of which have been thoroughly tested and found profitable for planting in the South. Of course there are many other varieties having merit, but our list will cover the season from early to late, and are listed in their order of ripening, therefore, an orchard made up from this list will give the planter fine fruit over the longest period possible.

EARLY SUMMER

Early Harvest. Rather round; yellow; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with a rich, sprightly, subacid flavor. Tree is a moderate grower and very productive. It has no superior among early Apples. June and July.

Early Ripe. Its large size, handsome appearance and good bearing qualities combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season. The tree is hardy and of vigorous growth. Fruit large; yellowish white; flesh juicy; fine for the table or cooking. First of July.

South Carolina Summer. Medium to large; bright red; flesh white, firm and crisp, very juicy, rich. This Apple is high-colored and as bright as if varnished, and we know of no other variety as showy at the same season. The surest bearer we know of, two-year-old trees having produced full crops in the nursery rows; when other varieties fail, the South Carolina Summer produces fruit. It ripens, where it originated, in Spartanburg County, S. C., from June 15th to the middle of August. Introduced by us.

Wilson Red (July). A beautiful large red, excellent quality; ripens last of July.

Yellow Transparent. It ripens fully ten days in advance of Early Harvest. Size medium; light, transparent lemon-yellow; smooth, waxen surface; flesh white, melting, juicy and of excellent quality. For an early Apple an exceptionally good keeper and shipper. Tree a free, upright grower, prolific, and a remarkably early bearer.

MID-SUMMER

Maiden's Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth and regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek, or blush on a clear pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, subacid flavor. Its handsome appearance and fine flavor make it one of the very best dessert Apples. August to October.

Summer Rambo of Pennsylvania. Large to very large, round, somewhat flattened; yellow and beautifully striped with red; flesh tender and rich, with a subacid flavor. August and September.

AUTUMN APPLES

Bonum. Medium, oblate; color light to dark red; flesh yellow, firm, breaking fine-grained; flavor rich, subacid; first quality for dessert; a most excellent Apple. Originated in North Carolina and deserves more general attention. September to December.

Delicious. A remarkable variety introduced in the West several years ago, where it is being largely planted and rapidly taking first rank both for commercial and home orchards. No new variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different Apple sections of our country. Fruit large; nearly covered with brilliant, dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy, with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper.

Fall Cheese, or Fall Queen. Virginia Apple; very popular. Size large; green, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, subacid flavor and rich aroma. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. September to December. Popular in Albemarle County, Va.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish oblong; yellow, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous and a fine bearer. Esteemed everywhere. In Virginia it is very popular as an early winter Apple. September to December.

Grimes' Golden. Medium; rich golden yellow; crisp, tender, juicy, with a peculiar aroma. Good grower and early bearer; very popular. November to March. One of the highest class Apples grown.



Delicious Apple.



Fall Pippin Apple.



Summer Rambo Apple.

WINTER APPLES

Johnson's Fine Winter, or York Imperial. Medium size, truncated oval, angular; skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on tree; a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. Splendid market variety. We cannot say too much in favor of this Apple. October to April.

Mammoth Black Twig, or Paragon. Tree very vigorous, hardy, productive; roots much stronger than Winesap; has larger leaves and twigs a shade darker. Fruit about the same color as Winesap but larger; flavor fully equal to Winesap; believed to be a better keeper.

Morgan's Christmas. Medium to large, somewhat flattened at the ends; color rather peculiar, at the stem being dark red or black, which fades to yellow below the center to blossom end; but its crowning excellence is its flavor. We have never eaten any other Apple to equal it in its season. December to March.

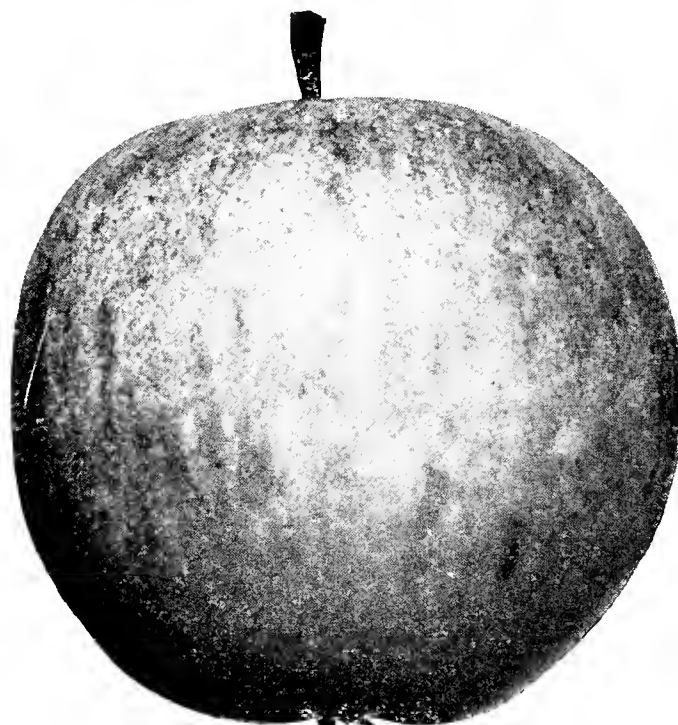
Lowry, or Mosby's Best. This is a native of Piedmont, Virginia. Beautiful red on yellow ground; flavor nearly sweet, very slightly acid, delicious. Will ship well and sell at a fancy price as a dessert Apple in any market. The tree is a rapid grower, healthy and vigorous; comes into bearing very young, and has no off years.

Stayman's Winesap. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower and is irregular and drooping.

Winesap. Fruit medium size, rather oblong; skin smooth, of a fine, dark red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. November to March.



Lowry Apple.



Stayman's Winesap Apple.

CRAB APPLE

The Crab Apple is valuable for preserving jellies, cooking and cider, and some varieties are also desirable for table use.

Hyslop. Fruit large for its class, produced in clusters; dark rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom. Good for culinary uses and for cider.

Transcendent. Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, subacid, pleasant and agreeable. Tree a rapid grower and productive. September.



Yellow Transparent Apples.

Pears

The Pear is the most delicious of modern fruits on account of its fine, juicy texture, exquisite flavor and aroma. While some varieties do better if picked when partially ripe and finished indoors, yet the really enjoyable supply should come from the home orchard, planting a number of varieties that will ripen in succession, from fall to winter. Some points in favor of pears are, they begin bearing in a very few years after planting; seldom miss bearing at least a partial crop, for which there is always a ready sale, besides they are one of the most healthful of our fruits.

Garber's Hybrid. Tree an upright grower, with heavy, dark green, glittering foliage, which is nearly or quite free from blight; fruit as yellow as an orange; larger than Kieffer, better in quality and four weeks earlier. September. Origin, Pennsylvania.

Japan Golden Russet. The tree is a luxuriant grower, with an abundance of thick, tough, leathery foliage, enabling it to endure great heat and drought without injury. It is an extremely early bearer, and bears enormously every year. Ripens in September.

WINTER PEARS

Dewey's Premium. A large, fine and showy fruit. November to January.

Kieffer. Tree a very vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy; of good quality. Valuable for market or family use.

DWARF PEARS

The pear, budded on the root of the quince as a stock, assumes a dwarf habit and seldom grows above ten feet in height, when properly trained.

While dwarf pear trees bear fruit of the same quality as the standard pear trees, we do not recommend them for commercial planting. Dwarf trees come into bearing earlier than the standard varieties, but recommend them for planting where space is limited and for back yard planting. We can supply dwarf trees in only the following varieties: Bartlett, Duchess, and Seckel. These three varieties grow better than any other sorts when budded on Quince roots.



Bartlett Pear.

EARLY PEARS

Bartlett. Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous flavor. Tree bears early and well. July and August.

Clapp's Favorite. Resembles the Bartlett in appearance, but ripens a week or ten days earlier; one of the best native sorts; fruit large; skin smooth, yellowish-green, becoming yellow, dotted and shaded with red next the sun; flesh yellowish-white, juicy and melting; of very good quality. Last of July.

Early Harvest. Tree is a very thrifty grower and good bearer. The earliest of the large pears; a month earlier than Clapp's or Bartlett. Fruit not especially good.

Koonce. Tree a vigorous grower and a heavy and annual bearer. One of the earliest pears of any size. From samples received we do not class it as first quality, but its size and handsome appearance will make it sell as an early market pear.



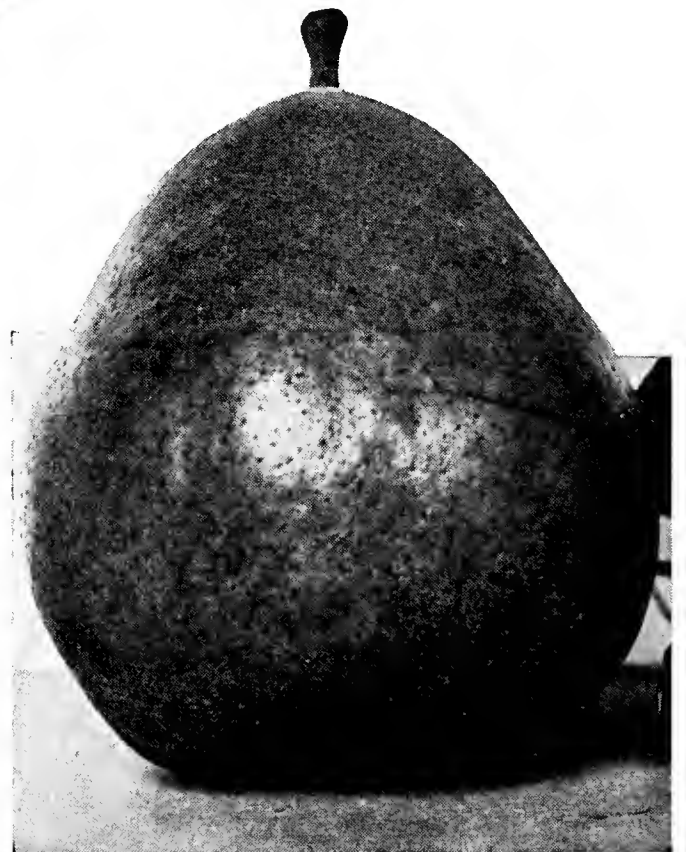
Clapp's Favorite Pear.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN PEARS

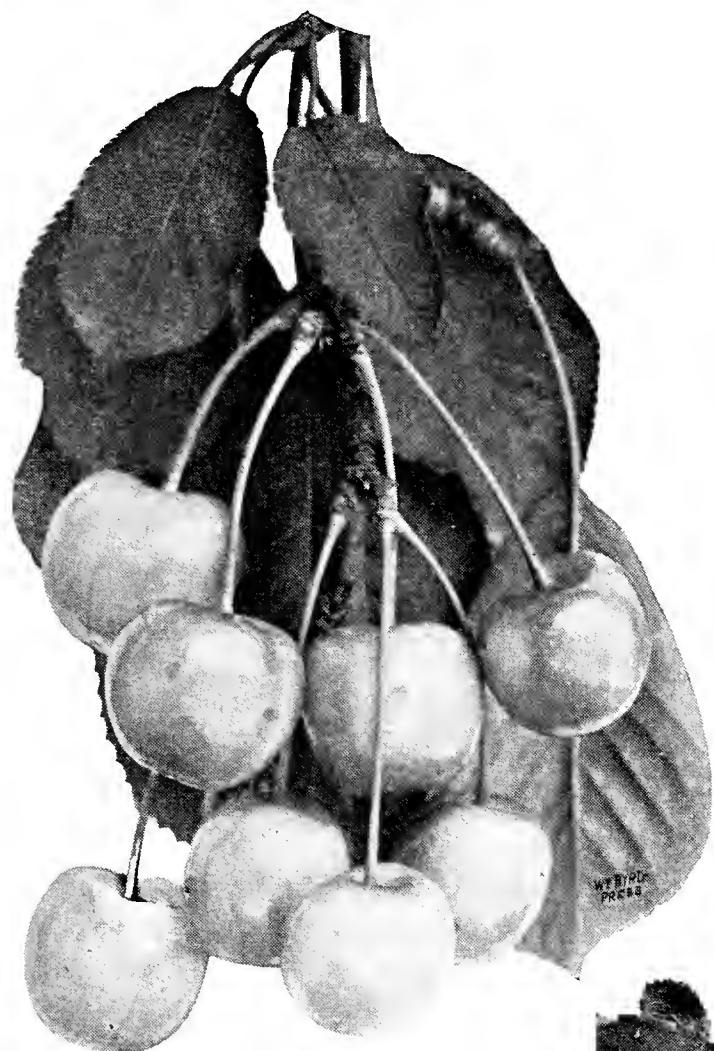
Angouleme (Duchess d'Angouleme). Very large; dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted, with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit make it a general favorite. Should be planted as a dwarf. September to November.

Seckel. Small; skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet-red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. August and September.

Le Conte. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth. Tree of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage luxuriant; has so far been nearly free from blight. Quality variable; ripens few days before Bartlett. Grown only as a standard.



Duchess Pear.



Governor Wood Cherries.

HEARTS & BIGARREAU

Black Tartarian. A very large purplish black cherry. This cherry is well known, while not planted in a commercial way, you will find it grown North, South, East and West. The tree a vigorous grower, erect and beautiful. Fruit a purplish black becoming very black when fully ripe, flavor is of the best. If you wish a good cherry we recommend planting this variety, it usually ripens in June in this locality.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. This noble Cherry was introduced into England from Belgium by Mr. Rivers and is by far the largest of all black Bigarreau Cherries. Fruit grows in clusters and is of large size, round and somewhat oblate; skin is of a deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. The stone is very small for the size of the fruit.

Governor Wood. One of the best of Dr. Kirkland's seedlings, and deserves a place in every good collection; fruit large, skin light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. A magnificent Cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous erect grower, and bears enormous crops. Profitable for marketing. June.

Cherries

The Cherry succeeds on most soils, and in nearly all localities throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light, gravelly or sandy nature, provided it be in good condition. In planting the Hearts and Bigarreaus, avoid wet or damp situations. The Dukes and Morellos will bear more moisture, but will flourish best in a soil that grows the others to the greatest perfection.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

The Dukes and Morellos are not so vigorous and upright in their growth as the Hearts and Bigarreaus, forming low, spreading heads, with acid or subacid fruit.

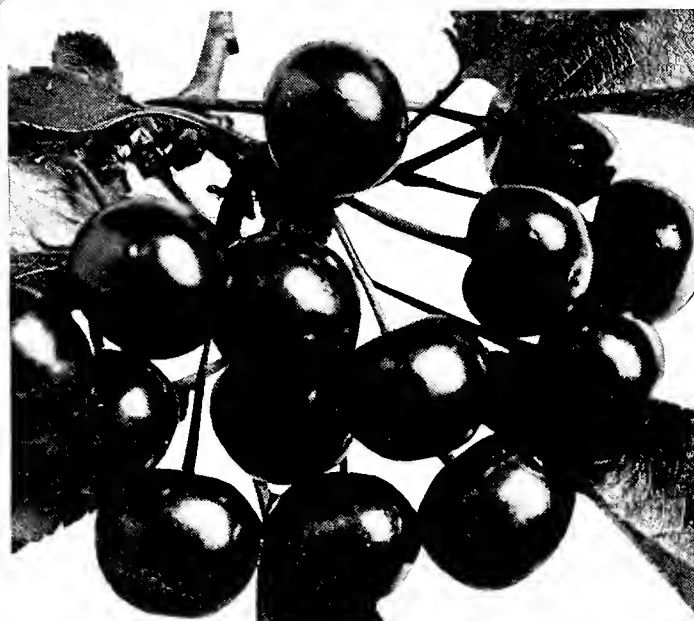
Dyehouse. Produces regular annual crops; fruit medium; skin bright red, darkened in the sun; flesh soft, juicy, tender, sprightly subacid, rather rich; partakes of both the Morello and Duke in growth, wood and fruit; is very productive. We consider it superior to Early Richmond.

Early Richmond, or Kentish. One of the commercial varieties of cherries and grown on a large scale in cherry growing sections in New York, Michigan and Indiana. Fruit of medium size, acid, tree a heavy bearer, ripens a few days before Montmorency.

Montmorency. Considered the best commercial Sour Cherry grown, the best variety to grow either commercially or for home use. Fruit large, dark red, acid, tree a good grower and heavy producer. Ripens about ten days after Early Richmond.

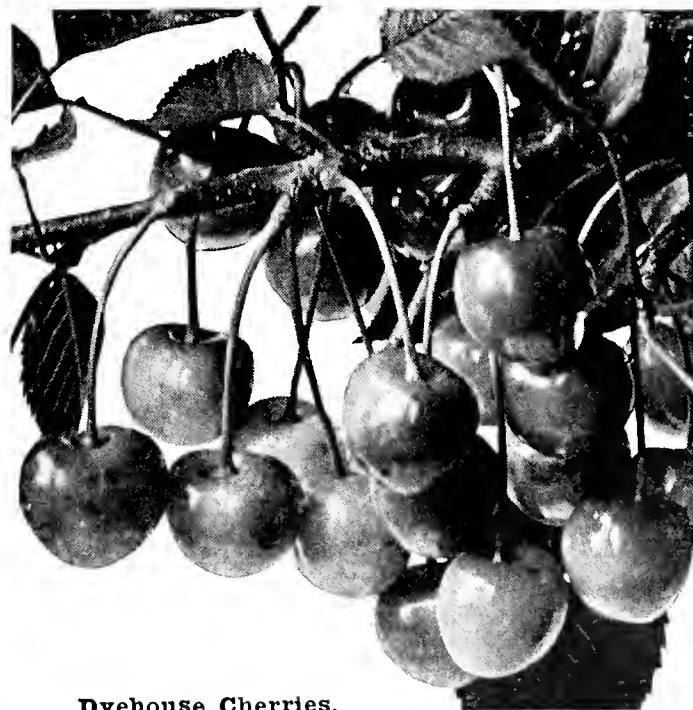
Royal Duke. Large; dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy and rich. Ripens about two weeks after Mayduke. Last of June. Bears very young and is an exceptionally fine sort.

Wragg. A late growing variety and planted by cherry growers for the late crop. This variety should be planted where late sour cherries are wanted for the market or for home use. Tree a good grower and heavy bearer.



Montmorency Cherries.

IF YOU WISH TO PLANT
CHERRIES IN A COMMERCIAL
WAY, WRITE US FOR
FURTHER INFORMATION.



Dyehouse Cherries.

If you have a small back yard, not large enough to have a variety of Fruit Trees, we suggest your planting Dwarf Pears and Sour Cherries. You will have plenty of fruit for your own use and plenty for your neighbor.

We will be pleased to advise you the best varieties suited to your locality.

Peaches

The past few years a great many of the old Peach Orchards have been torn out, but no new plantings have been made. The next few years to come, we believe, you are going to find a shortage of peaches on the market.

As peach trees come into bearing early it would be a good time for you to plant an orchard so as to be ready when the opportune time presents itself.

Peaches are not hard to grow and the returns for a peach crop is usually worth while.

Varieties. You have varieties of peaches that mature early and others late, in fact you are in a position to have peaches for the market from Early May until the last of September. We list varieties that have been tested out and that will give you a ripening period whereby you may reap large profits.

Our Trees. Are budded on peach seedlings grown from natural peach pits (Wild Peach Seed). This seed has proven the best on which to grow trees of excellent quality and productiveness and must not be compared with trees offered to you at Bargain Prices.

F—Freestone. C—Cling. S. C.—Semi-cling.

JUNE TO JULY

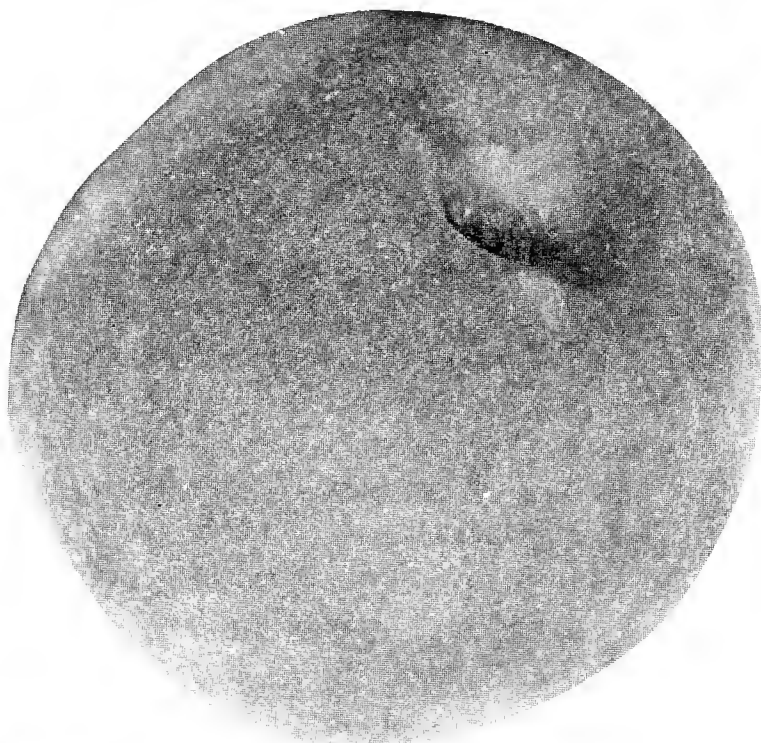
Arp Beauty. Originated in Texas. Valuable for home orchard and market. Fruit medium to large; flesh yellow; quality best of its season. Nearly free. S. C.

Mayflower. The earliest Peach—earliest to ripen and the earliest to bear; the latest to bloom; red all over; medium to large, slightly oblong and pointed; juicy and good. It sets too much fruit and in order to keep it from overbearing, and to have large fruit, it is very necessary to thin this variety. Splendid for the early markets where it always commands good prices. June 1st to 15th. C.

Early Wheeler, or Red Bird Cling. Earliness, glorious color and splendid quality make it the greatest of very early peaches. Creamy white, overspread with bright glowing red; large size, of exquisite beauty and of excellent quality. June 5th to 15th. C.

JULY TO AUGUST

Carman. A large, roundish peach with a pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting, rich, sweet. One of our best early market



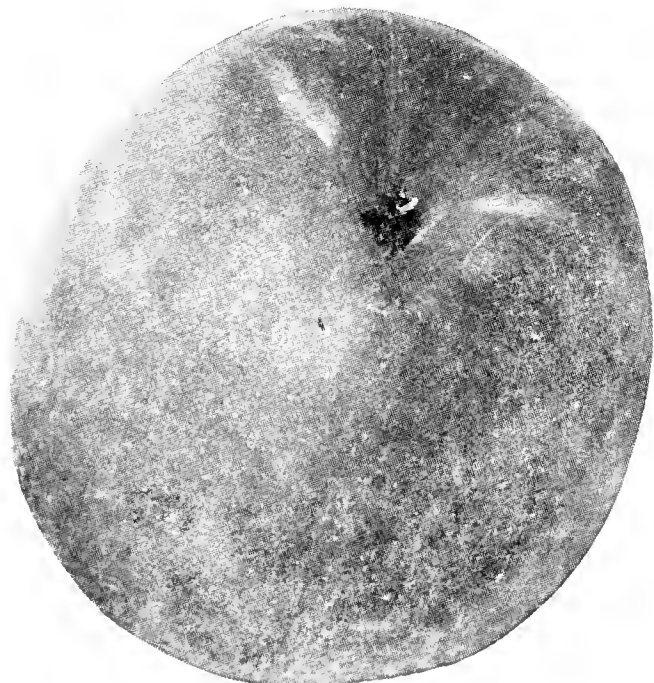
J. H. Hale Peach.

peaches. A big, early, yellow-skinned peach of high quality; is sure to be in great demand. Don't miss the Carman. Ripens in Albemarle County, Va., July 10th to 20th. S. C.

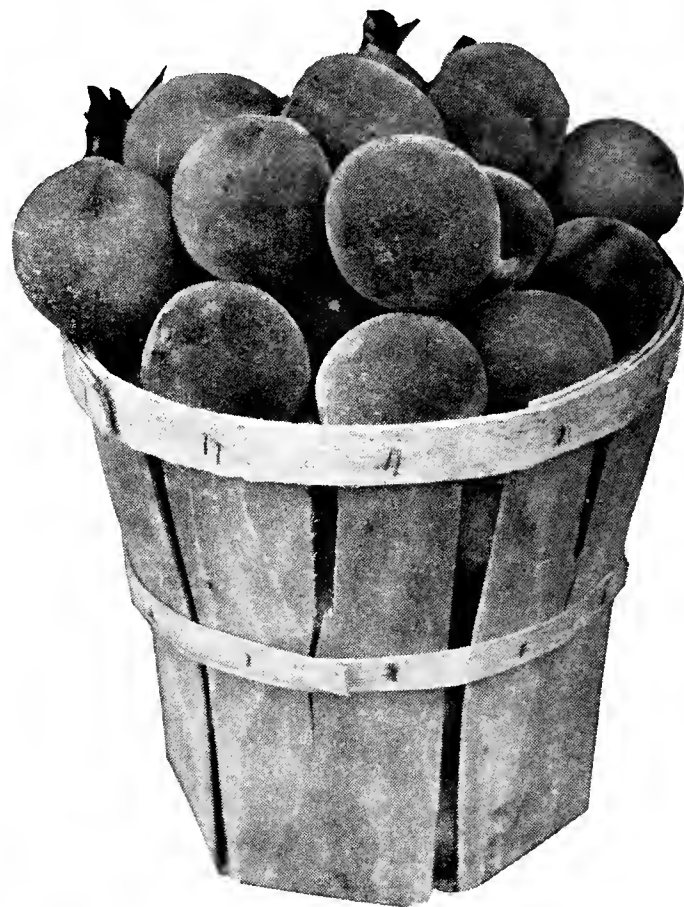
Greensboro. A peach as large as common July peaches, and beautifully colored; ripening with Alexander. The flesh is white, very juicy, and of excellent quality. One of the best early peaches. July 20th. S. C.

Connett's Early. Beautiful bright red, flesh white. S. C.

Hiley (Early Belle). A seedling of Belle of Georgia, but ten days earlier. Rich, creamy white, with fine blush; firm; excellent quality. Free. This is a commercial variety. July 25th to August 10th. S. C.



Elberta Peach.



Mayflower Peaches.

AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. The fruit is uniform in size and showy. Tree a rapid grower and very prolific. Ripens August 1st to 15th. F.

Chinese Cling. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. August 1st. C.

J. H. Hale. The fruit as we have seen it is: Color a deep yellow overspread with carmine, except on the under side; the skin is smooth without much fuzz; flesh yellow, firm, fine-grained and unusually solid, parts freely from the stone; flavor is most delicious, much better than yellow peaches usually run. It ripens several days before Elberta. F.

Champion. Remarkable for size and good quality; skin of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek; exceedingly handsome; flesh creamy white, firm, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. Ripens July 25th to August 10th. S. C.

Elberta. An exceedingly large, high colored yellow peach, a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in Aug. F.

**Belle of Georgia Peaches.****PEACHES—Continued**

Lorentz. A yellow-fleshed freestone, and its handsome appearance has been a surprise to all who have seen it. Does not crack, is very firm, keeps well, and is a fine shipper. August 20th to September 1st. F.

Ray. White with red blush; flesh white, firm, meaty, highly flavored; most excellent shipper and always attracts attention in market. Aug. Freestone.

SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER

Allbright's. October. C.

Butler's Late. This magnificent new freestone peach originated in the garden of J. T. Butler, Richmond, Va. Fruit of the very largest size; skin greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white firm and of very good flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. September 15th to October 1st. S. C.

Bilyeu's Late. Ripens after Smock and Salway; fruit of large size; white, a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white. S. C.

Fox Seedling. Large; white, with whole side red; melting, sweet, high quality and fine flavor. Good for home use, market and canning. Trees bear very regularly. Free. September 1st to 15th.

Heath Cling (White Heath or White English). Fruit very large; skin pale, yellowish white with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting. C.

Apricots

This beautiful and excellent fruit needs only to be known to be appreciated. It ripens a month or more before the best early peaches and partakes largely of their luscious flavor. The tree is even more hardy than the peach and requires about the same treatment. To make a crop more certain, plant on the north or west side of a wall, fence or building.

Alexander. An immense bearer; fruit of large size; oblong; yellow flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicious. Tree hardy; one of the best. July 1st.

Early Golden (Dubois Early Golden). Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet; productive. Last of June.

Large Early. Large, excellent, early.

Moorpark. One of the largest and finest Apricots; yellow with red cheek, flesh rather firm, orange, parting from the stone; sweet, juicy and rich, with a luscious flavor. July.

Nectarines

The Nectarine requires the same culture, soil and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin, like the plum.

We can supply the following varieties: **Downton, Elrue, Boston and Red Roman.**

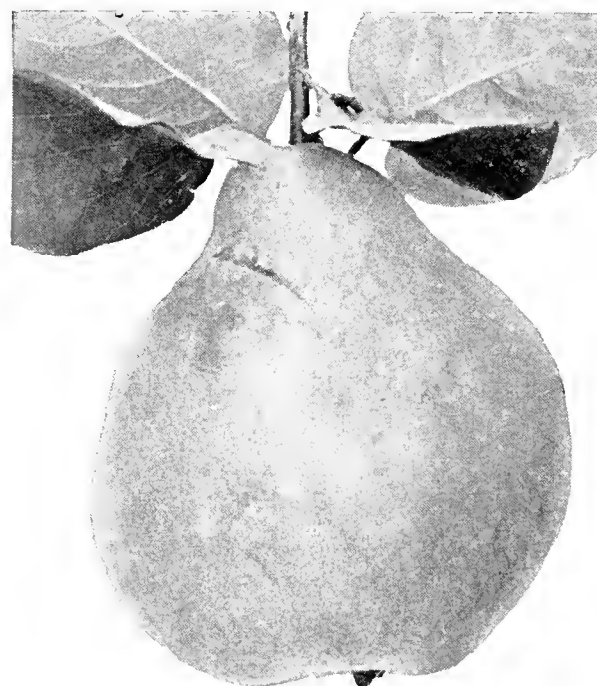
Select Quinces

The Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, is productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four of other fruit imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Champion. Very large, greenish-yellow; flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or core; flavor delicate imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. Trees are vigorous growers and bear heavy crops of superior fruit; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Orange. Large, bright golden yellow, fine firm flesh and good flavor; one of the best for cooking. The most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

**Orange Quince.**

Peach Orchards

A Peach Orchard, large or small, will pay dividends providing you plant the varieties that will come into ripening in order, making it possible for you to have peaches for market from early Summer until late Fall. It is known that the Early Peaches bring good prices; the same can be said of the late crop.

It is of vital importance that when you order Peach Trees from the nursery, you get what you order and nothing else. It is disappointing to have planned to have a small orchard of Peach Trees in their order of ripening and when they come into bearing be disappointed in the varieties being something you did not want and be an inferior variety.

TO BUY YOUR TREES FROM A REPUTABLE NURSERY is your best insurance.

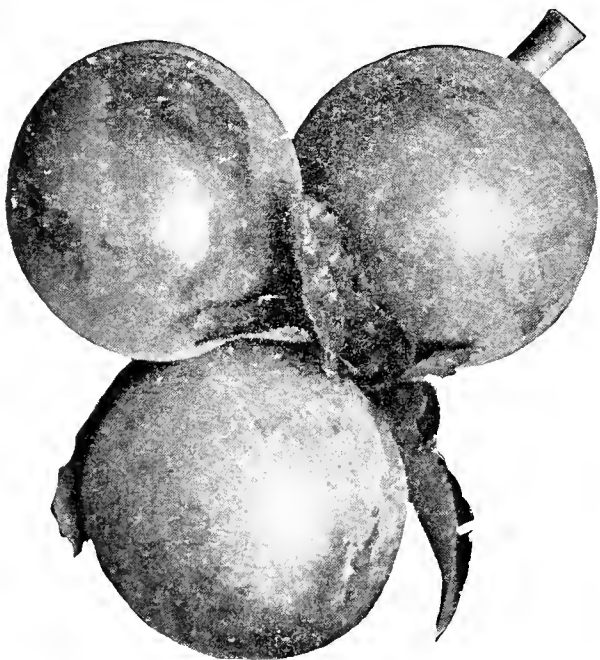
Plums

The Plum will grow vigorously in almost every part of this country, but it bears its finest and most abundant crops in heavy loams, or where there is considerable clay; it will bloom and set a fine crop in a sandy soil, but in such soils it generally falls a prey to the curculio, and drops prematurely. There are, however, some varieties that succeed very well in such situations.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

This class of fruit is attracting the attention of all fruit-growers, and is remarkable for its beauty, size and productiveness and early bearing. The trees often bear at two years in the nursery row, and we think this fruit will supercede the European varieties here and further South.

Abundance, or Botan. It is as near curculio-proof as can be expected. Fruit large and showy; color amber, turning to a rich cherry-color, with a white bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and excellent; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. One of the best Plums for canning. July.



Abundance Plums.

Burbank. Fruit large, ranging from 5 to 5½" in circumference, nearly globular, clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor, tree vigorous, with large and rather broad leaves; commences to bear usually at two years old. July.

Red June. Fruit medium to large, cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lopsided; deep vermilion-red all over, with a handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly sub-acid to sweetish; cling to half cling; pit small. Tree vigorous and productive.



Burbank Plums.

Shiro. Finest quality, yellow.

Wickson. The fruit is evenly distributed all over the tree, and from the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening is of a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree.

This variety of plums or as termed prunes are worthy of a place in your home or commercial orchard, not only for home use, but there is always a demand for them in the local markets. Plum trees are as a rule, and if given a little care, very productive.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

German Prune. A valuable Plum of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long and oval; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone. Tree is strong, vigorous and prolific.

Reine Claude de Bavay (Green Gage). Large; greenish yellow, spotted with red; flesh rather firm, juicy, sugary, rich, of fine quality; adheres slightly to the stone; a vigorous grower, very productive, and a valuable addition to the late varieties. September.

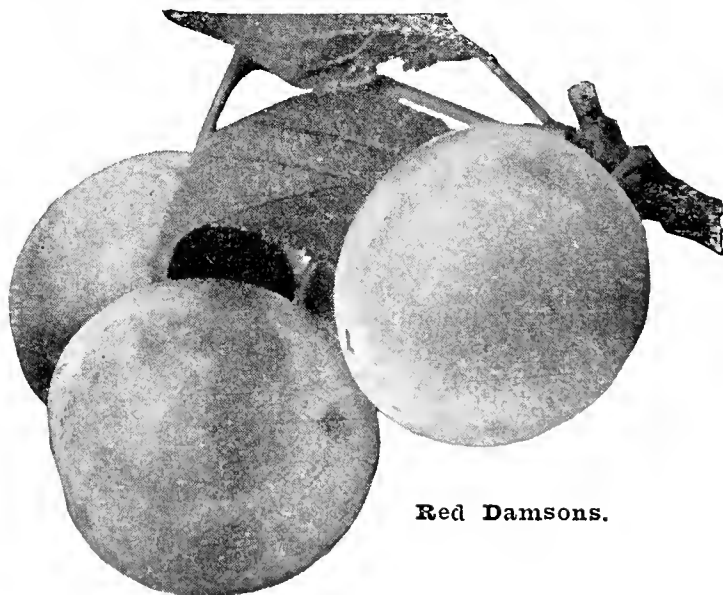
Damsons

Damsons, like the other varieties of plums always demand high prices and with a little care to your orchard you can make it pay large dividends.

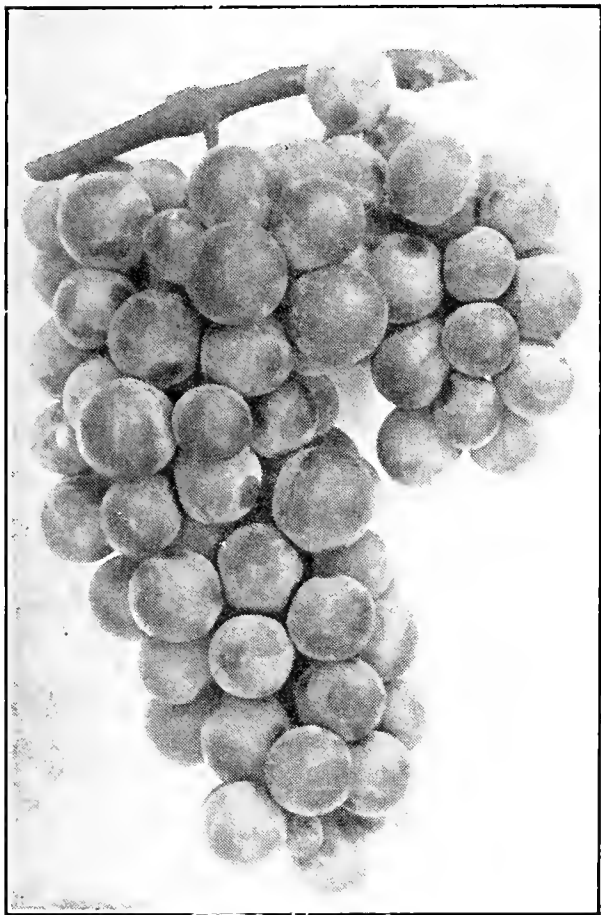
Red Damson. This is a valuable fruit, ripening later than Shropshire Damson.

For jelly and preserves it has no superior among Damsons. It comes into bearing the second year after transplanting, and bears annually heavy crops. The tree is a strong, robust grower, making quite a large tree.

Shropshire Damson. An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving. September.



Red Damsons.



Niagara Grapes.

Grapes

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the third year after planting, but sometimes on the second; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best Grape trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis; stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good, strong vine, such as we furnish, cut back to two buds when planted. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from 7 to 10 feet long, and should be cut back to within 4 or 5 feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds off, so that the shoots will be from 10 to 12 inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

Brighton. Bunch large, rather irregular; berries above medium, round, dark red; quality best. Ripens early.

Caco—The New Red Grape. In appearance, it is the most beautiful of hardy grapes. Wine red in color with abundant bloom. Berries are unusually large, bunches good size, compact and of good form. The vines are very hardy, vigorous growers, healthy and prolific. This variety is a cross between the Concord and Catawba, and is said by expert growers to have all the good qualities of both these varieties without the defects of either.

Campbell's Early. Vine strong, vigorous and very productive; clusters large and perfect; berries large, black, with a perfect bloom; skin thin; an admirable keeper and shipper; flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous. Early September.

Concord. There is no Grape in the catalog so popular or planted so extensively as this. It succeeds well in almost all parts of the country, and although of Northern origin, it is better here than in its native place. Vine a very vigorous grower and enormously productive; comparatively free from disease; bunches large, compact; berries large, round, black, with a blue bloom; a profitable market sort.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large; skin pale red; flesh juicy, sweet, aromatic; productive. September.

Goethe. Bunch medium; berries large, oblong, very sweet, one of the highest quality of American Grapes. Well suited for Virginia and Southern States. Quality best. Color pink. Late season—requires close pruning.

James, or Black Scuppernong. Berry of large size and good quality, black; vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August and continues until frost.

Lutie. Dark red. Bunch and berry medium to large; skin tough and thick; flesh pulpy, sweet and quite juicy; quality only fair; vine hardy, vigorous and productive. It sells well as an early red Grape, ripening about with Moore's Early.

Martha. This is one of the most reliable white Grapes yet known; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe.

Moore's Diamond. A pure native; bunch large, compact; berry medium size; color greenish white, with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy, almost without pulp; very good; vine vigorous and productive.

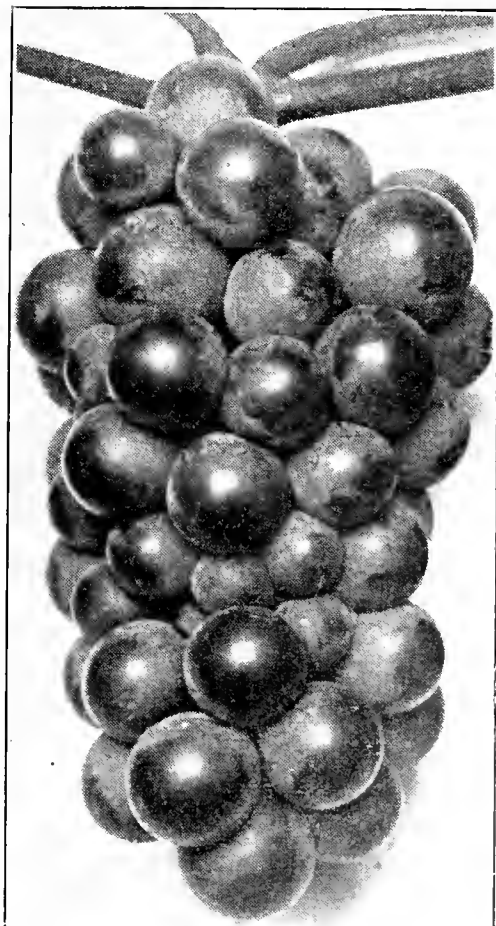
Moore's Early. A seedling of the Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry quite large; color black, with heavy blue bloom. Its extreme hardiness and size will render it a popular market sort.

Niagara. Bunch large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish; color greenish white, turning to light yellow; skin thin but tough; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet; has a decidedly foxy flavor before fully ripe, which it pretty well loses at maturity. Ripens with Concord.

Scuppernong. A Southern Grape, too tender for a more northern latitude than Virginia; does not succeed even in Virginia much above the tidewater line, but southward it is quite hardy and valuable; vine a vigorous grower; requires no pruning; bunch small, loose, not often containing more than six berries; fruit large, round; skin thick, light green; flesh pulpy, juicy, sweet; produces enormous crops. Continues in season about six weeks. A popular Southern Grape of the Muscadine type, and where it thrives is the most luscious and satisfactory Grape grown, either for table use or for the making of a high-quality wine.

Vergennes. Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford. Its keeping qualities are superior.

Worden. Said to be a seedling of Concord, and is a slight improvement on that variety; ripens a few days earlier; bunch large and compact; berry large, black and of good quality; vine vigorous and productive.



Concord Grapes.



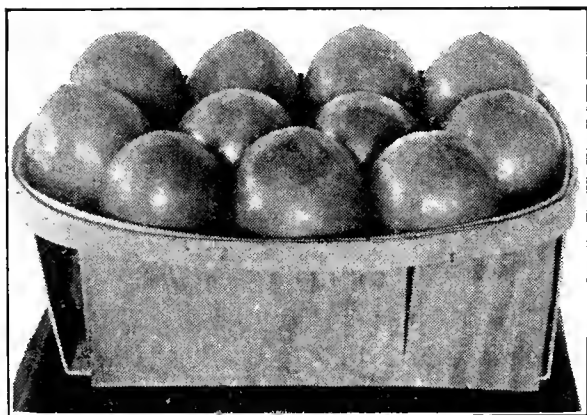
Cherry Currants.

North Star. This new Currant is of remarkably vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific; the stems of fruit thickly set average 4 inches in length. The fruit is very sweet and rich, a fine dessert fruit and unequaled for jelly. It is extremely hardy; bears early.

Perfection. In color it is a beautiful bright red and a size larger than Fay; the clusters average longer and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most productive Currants we have even known, and in quality it is superior to anything in the market, being of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds.

Pomona. Is a strong grower; hardy and very productive. Bright, transparent red and very sweet; few and very small seeds. A very valuable sort.

White Grape. The best white currant; bunch moderately long; berries large; very productive; less acid than the red currants; fine for table.



Tane-Nashi Persimmons.

smooth, light yellowish green. Has all of Downing's good traits, a little larger, more prolific. July 10th.

Red Jacket (Josselyn). As large as the largest; berry smooth; very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best. For many years it has stood close to Triumph, Crown Bob, White Smith, Smith's Improved, Downing, and a dozen other English sorts, and while all these have mildewed more or less in leaf and fruit, mildew has never yet appeared on Red Jacket.

Japan Persimmon

Hiyakume. Very large, one of the best varieties.

Tane-Nashi. Large, light yellow.

Among or Yemon. Large, flat, fine quality.

Mulberries

This fruit is getting very popular, especially South, where it is fine food for hogs and poultry. The tree is also fine for shade, as it grows rapidly and is very hardy.

Hicks' or Everbearing Black. This variety is very popular South, as the tree is a very rapid grower, bears very young and has a long season, very often from June 1st until the middle of August. Very sweet.

Small Fruits

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc., ripening from the first of June till fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

Select Currants

Cherry. Very large; red; strong grower and moderately productive; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety.

Fay's Prolific. Color rich red; as compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better in flavor, containing less acid and five times as prolific, and from its long, peculiar stem, less expensive to pick.



Downing Gooseberries.

Gooseberries

Until quite recently no interest has been felt in the cultivation of this fruit further than to grow a meager supply for home consumption, yet there are few crops that will yield as satisfactory returns; certainly none more certain with so little expense in cultivation.

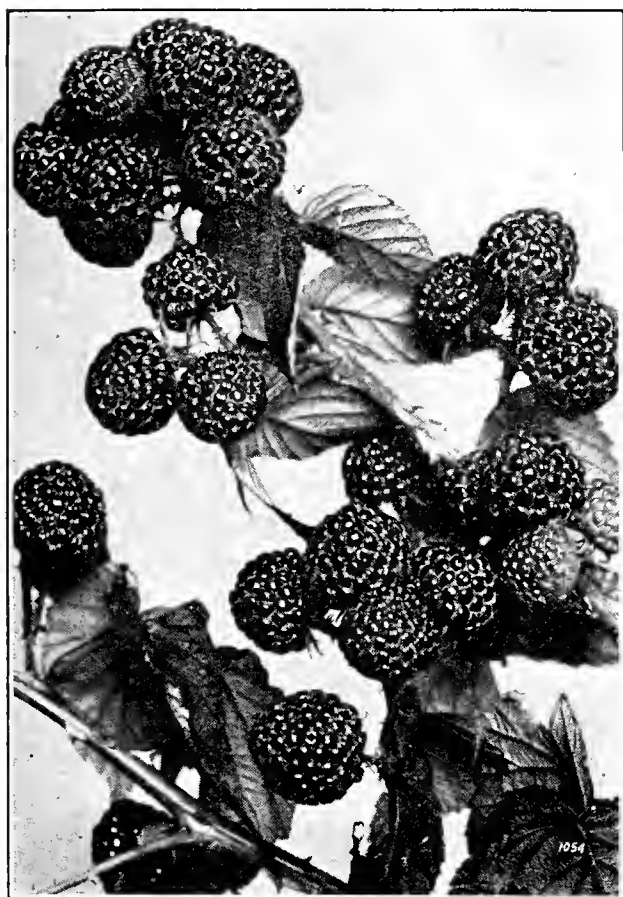
Downing. A seedling of the Houghton; an upright, vigorous-growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green; flesh rather soft, juicy, very good; productive. Valuable market sort.

Houghton's Seedling. Rather small; pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant; produces enormous crops; free from mildew. Most profitable market variety.

Pearl. Very highly commended after extensive testing; good in all respects. Very similar to Downing, in fact, some growers have claimed there is no difference, but the two sorts are certainly distinct. Berries round or slightly oval,



Hicks' Mulberries.



Kansas Raspberries.

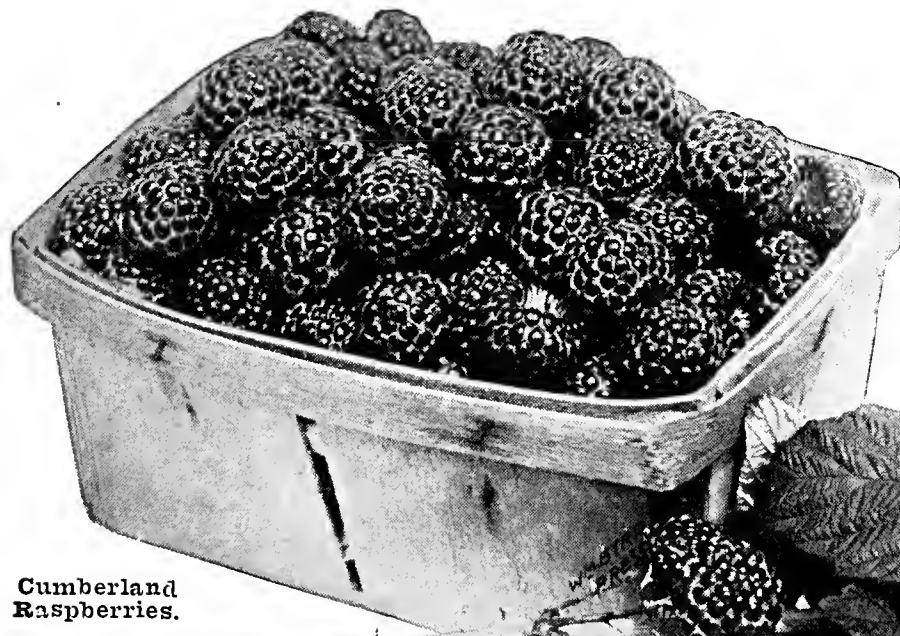
unexcelled for productiveness and stands at the head for canning, making jam, jelly, etc.; fruit very large, dark red.

Latham. The berries are large, dark red, of uniform size and present a beautiful sight on the bushes and in boxes. Commences bearing usually the first year. Covers an extra long fruiting season. Vigorous. Perfectly hardy in all parts of the country.

St. Regis. Is the only Raspberry, thus far known, that will yield a crop of fruit the season planted. The berries are of a bright crimson, of large size and of surpassing quality—rich and sugary with full Raspberry flavor. They are of exceedingly meaty, firm texture and keep in good condition longer, after being gathered, than any other red Raspberries. As a shipper it is unexcelled, making it one of the valuable Raspberries for market.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. Large berry; hardy, firm and productive. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and fully equal to the Gregg, ripening a little in advance of that well-known standard variety. For those who prefer a black Raspberry, Cumberland will prove one of the



Cumberland Raspberries.

Raspberries

Raspberries both black and red varieties are very easily grown, but it is a wise plan to be sure and get the varieties that are suited to your immediate locality.

Black Raspberries should be planted in rows 3 x 7 feet and the red varieties 3 x 6 feet in the rows and 5 feet between the rows, by planting them this way, it will enable you to work the rows both ways and eliminate any hand work with the hoe. Care should be taken in planting raspberries on well drained soil, a light sandy loam seems to be better suited for this class of fruit.

RED RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). The canes are strong, upright, very vigorous, sometimes branching; foliage luxuriant; fruit large to very large; red; moderately firm, with high, sprightly flavor; very productive. Its many valuable qualities render it desirable for home or market culture. It succeeds well generally, and is almost the only one that can be relied on in the cotton states. We commend it to planters in all sections.

Columbian. An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer; adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and in canning; bush a strong grower, attaining a very large size; one of the hardiest, and wonderfully prolific:



Gregg Raspberries.

most satisfactory and profitable to plant. The plant is particularly strong and vigorous.

Gregg. This is one of the largest, if not the largest of the Blackcap family; fruit large, black, with a slight bloom; flesh quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich; the fruit ripens late and very evenly, making the picking season short.

Kansas. Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops; early. Berries size of Gregg; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality.

Munger. Resembles Gregg very much. It is a better-flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture, and therefore a better shipper. Its season of ripening is from five to eight days later than Gregg, and has a special faculty of withstanding drought and hot sun.

YELLOW RASPBERRY

Golden Queen. A seedling or "sport" of the Cuthbert, and in hardiness and vigorous growth of plant resembles that variety; fruit of large size; color beautiful yellow; flavor excellent.

Blackberries and Dewberries

Blackberries and Dewberries are a profitable small fruit to grow for market; they are heavy croppers; the fruit is easy to pick and easy to handle.

In planting Blackberries, plant them 3 to 5 feet apart in the rows and have the rows at least 6 feet apart. Should you wish you may grow them on trellises and train them the same way as grapes are grown. Be sure you pinch the canes back when they have reached the height of 4 to 5 feet, this will make the side branches break and of course you will have more berries.

Austin's Dewberry. Fruit very large. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, and is eight to ten days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower, and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust.

Blowers. Among the very hardiest. Large, jet black, sweet; ships well, handles well. We recommend it.

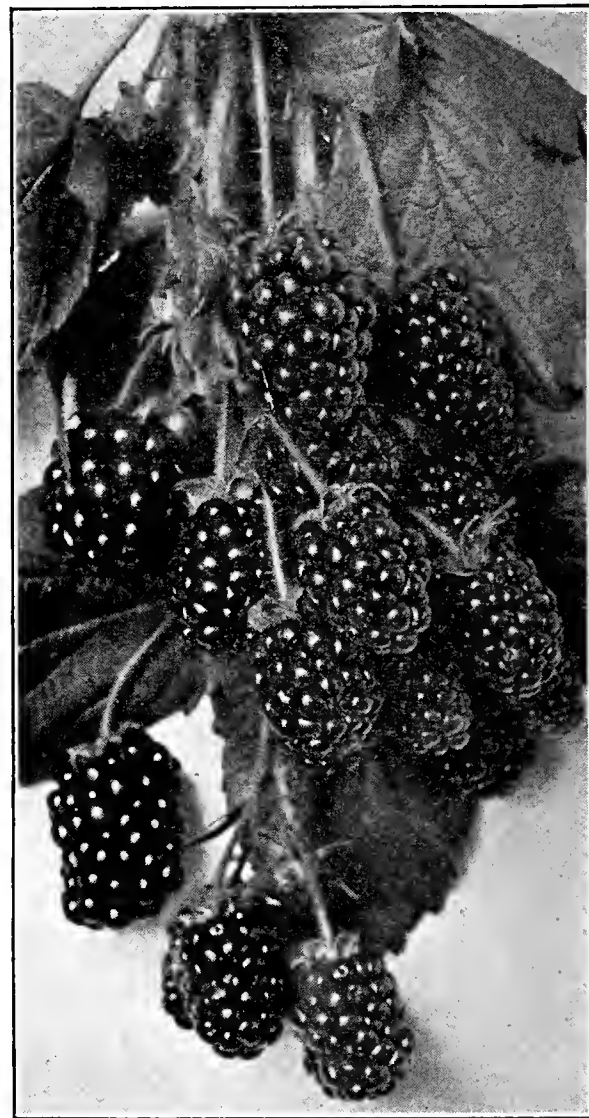
Early Harvest. One of the earliest, if not the very earliest Blackberry yet introduced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early; berry medium size, good quality and very prolific; it is firm and very attractive in appearance.

Eldorado. Berries are very large, jet-black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep for eight or ten days after packing with quality unimpaired.

Kittatinny. Has the habit of continuing long in bearing, and yielding its fruit through a period of six to eight weeks. Very large and productive, and of good quality.

Lucretia. This is a trailing Blackberry, or Dewberry; a good grower and productive; fruit large and of good flavor.

Wilson's Early. A well-known and most valuable sort; it is of very large size and very productive, ripening its fruit quite early and maturing the whole crop in a short time, adding thereby greatly to its value as a berry for early marketing.



Blowers Blackberries.



Washington Asparagus.

Asparagus

Preparation. For early production, choose a light land, and plant rows running north and south. Open out with plow, running both ways rows 6 feet apart, as deep as possible, and if not deep enough, subsoil and dig out to 15 or 18 inches with spade or shovel; then fill in with well-worked manure to about 10 inches of the top; plant crown on top of manure and cover lightly with earth. Keep all weeds down first year, and at each working fill in a little soil, and in the fall cover with manure, and as soon as weather in the following spring will permit, ridge up as high as you can with double plow and rake off smooth with rake.

Barr's Mammoth. A fine large sort, grown largely for the Philadelphia market, where it is a favorite. The stalks are often an inch in diameter, and retain their thickness nearly to the top. Although large, it is tender and of fine flavor.

Palmetto, or French. Southern origin; ten days earlier than other kinds; valuable for home or market; largest, tender; regular growth. One of the best.

Washington. A new rust-resistant pedigreed Asparagus. As a standard variety for the production of fancy Asparagus for the home or market, it stands ahead of all others in size, vigor, tenderness, quality, and rust-resistance.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb, sometimes called Pie Plant, will grow in any good garden soil, but prefers deep, rich, moist location. Plant in rows 4 feet apart with the plants 3 feet apart in the row.

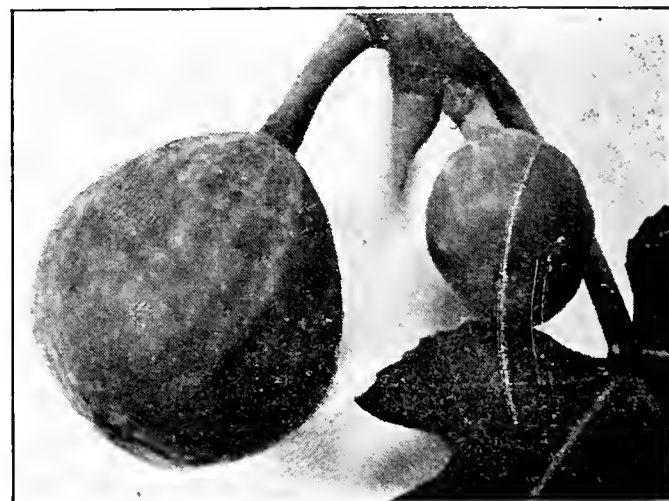
Horseradish

Every home garden should have Horseradish. It is also a very profitable crop to grow for market. It should be planted in good, rich soil early in the spring.

Figs

Brunswick. Very large; violet; quality excellent; very reliable. Bears young, often fruiting in the nursery rows, and is very productive. Equally valuable as a dessert fruit or for preserving.

Brown Turkey. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture. One of the best varieties for preserving.



Brown Turkey Figs.

Strawberries

There is no fruit that is more healthful and will give better satisfaction. No home or garden should be without them, and should have fresh berries from three to five weeks. Strawberries should be planted either in the fall or spring. We have better success in planting in early spring, although we plant up to the time that berries are nearly ripe, and we always succeed. Before planting we clip the roots off, and if it is late in the spring we cut all foliage off and dip roots in a thin puddle of mud before planting.

The blossoms of most varieties are perfect, or bisexual, except those marked P., which are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate, or imperfect-flowering varieties. They must be planted near some perfect-flowering sort or they will produce little or no fruit. Bubach is of this class, but among the most productive when plants of such varieties as Tennessee Prolific, Lady Thompson, Missionary, and other perfect-flowering sorts are planted in the same field alternately. At least every fifth row in a field of pistillates should be planted with some perfect-flowering sort; while, if as many of a perfect-flowering sort are to be planted, it is better to plant in alternate rows. Klondyke is perfect-flowering but does not fertilize itself well, and needs other perfect-flowering sorts planted with it.

To grow fine berries, they should be cultivated well from spring to fall, running a light cultivator after each rain, and also keep all weeds pulled out of rows. If the row is kept from 15 to 18 inches wide, and the plants thinned out in the rows, the result will be much larger and finer berries.

Aroma. (Per.) Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen; glossy red, of excellent quality, and produces in abundance.

Premier. The very best of all extra-early varieties. We have never found anything to equal it. Berries are large, beautifully formed, bright red through and through. It is delicious in flavor and a splendid shipper. We have fruited it three years and consider it the money-making king of all early varieties. It produces a very heavy crop and you should plant heavily, whether growing for home use, local market or distant shipment. If Premier has any weak points, we have not found them and we advise all those in sections where early berries are in demand to include Premier.

Gandy. One of the latest berries we have. The berries are large, uniform in size, and of bright and firm color; very popular as a market variety, coming in when other varieties are run down and small. It is fine for home market.

Klondyke. (Per.) Berries uniform, shapely, handsome; dark red; mild and delicious, very juicy; sell quickly. Plants



Mastodon Strawberries.

make a remarkable growth, are tall, compact, stalk strong, leaves light green; makes abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect, but do not fully fertilize themselves and need other sorts near.

Lady Thompson. Origin, North Carolina. It has more good points than any berry ever grown, being very early, very large, a perfect bloomer and good shipper. It is of good color and fine flavor.

Missionary. (Per.) Early; medium size. Originated in the vicinity of our city, where it has given general satisfaction. The originator describes it as follows: "Large size, beautiful color, with the appearance of being varnished; large double calyx, like Gandy; immensely productive. Its season is from four to five weeks. Very richest and best quality; best shipper, has a very tough skin, not easily broken by handling."

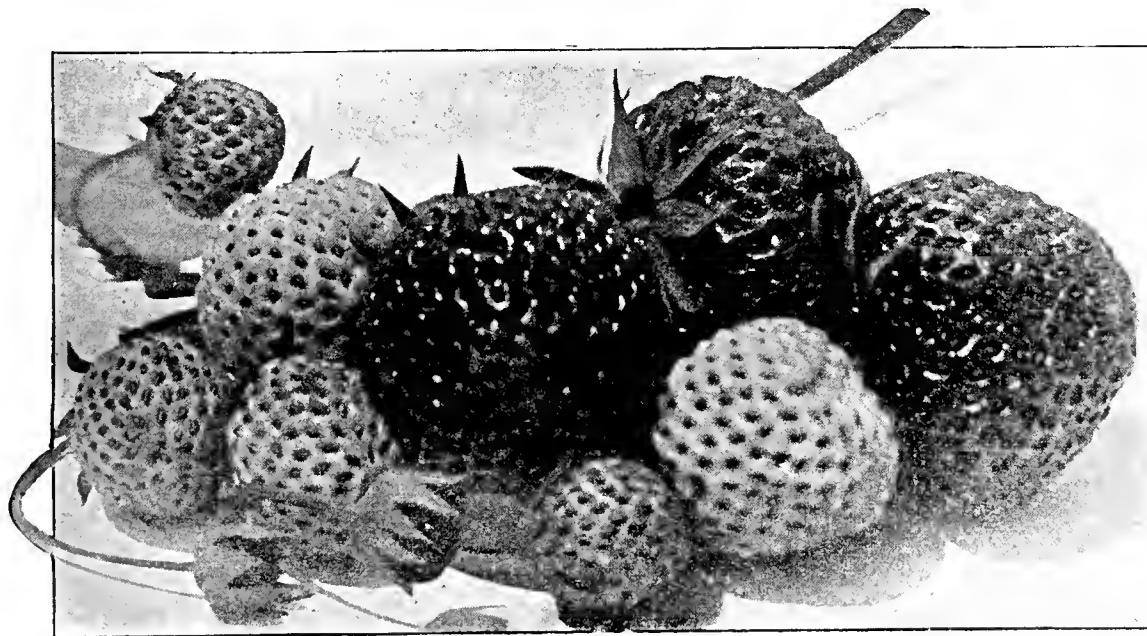
Tennessee Prolific. A seedling of Crescent crossed with Sharpless, clearly showing parentage of both; perfect flowering, vigorous, stock plant, healthy in every way; very productive of medium to large bright scarlet berries of fine quality; ripens medium to early; is a fine market or family berry, thriving well on quite light, dry soil.

FALL-BEARING STRAW-BERRIES

A new departure in this, the most delicious of fruits. The Fall-Bearing Strawberry is a decided success.

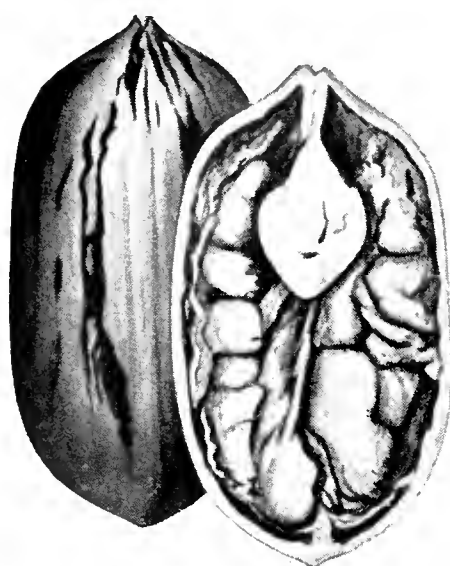
Mastodon. Berries are rich, glossy red, firm in quality, delicious in flavor and many measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches around. This is considered the most profitable and dependable everbearing strawberry.

Progressive. (Perfect.) A good plant maker, strong, with healthy foliage. Bears a crop the same season set. Fruit large, sweet and of the choicest flavor. Plant it and you will have strawberries from June until November.



Premier Strawberries.

Nut Trees



Stuart Pecan.

Nut trees flourish in practically every State in the Union, but in late years the planting of Nut Trees has been sorely neglected, especially in the Walnut varieties. You do not have to be a specialist to grow Walnut Trees for timber, as they will adapt themselves to practically any location, in the corner lot, in the back yard, along fences, all of these places are suitable for nut trees.

When nut trees are once established, you will have accomplished three things, adequate shade, nuts and if neces-

sary good timber that will bring high prices.

Nuts are not only ornamental, they are valuable for the nuts having high nutrition value. The trees make fine shade and of course you will have returns from the nuts you may sell at generally a good profit and have enough for your own use.

ALMONDS

Soft Shell. The well-known type grown commercially in California. Shell is very soft, meat is rich and sweet.

Hard Shell. Not as much planted as the soft shell variety, however, the meat is rich and sweet and of good quality.

BUTTERNUTS

A type of nut that is used a great deal by manufacturers of candy and large bakeries; the shell is very hard, the nuts oblong shape, the meats very rich. We recommend planting butternuts where you wish good shade. The tree is long lived.

FILBERTS (Hazel Nut)

A variety of nut that is coming into prominence, these trees can be used as a hedge bearing when young. Nuts have a hard shell, the meats being very sweet.

PECANS (Budded or Grafted)

Care should be taken in the purchasing of Pecan Trees. It is disappointing when you buy a variety suitable for the section that you live and when the tree comes into bearing have it be something else or probably only a seedling. Our Pecans are budded and grafted and care is taken to send out nothing but the best.

Stuart. Large, averaging forty to fifty to the pound; shell moderately thin; cracking quality good; kernel bright, plump; flavor rich and good. Tree strong, upright, spreading grower and an abundant bearer.

Schley. Medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin; plump, rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Moneymaker. Large, roundish, good. Tree a good grower and very productive; one of the earliest to come into bearing. There are many other well-known varieties, such as Russell, Bolton, Schley and others, but it seems to be the general opinion that there is nothing that will surpass Stuart, Van Deman and Moneymaker.

WALNUTS

American Black. The well-known variety of walnut; has a very hard shell; meat is very rich. This tree is highly prized for the valuable timber. A good tree to plant.

English. The well-known walnut, easy to crack, meat is sweet and delicious.

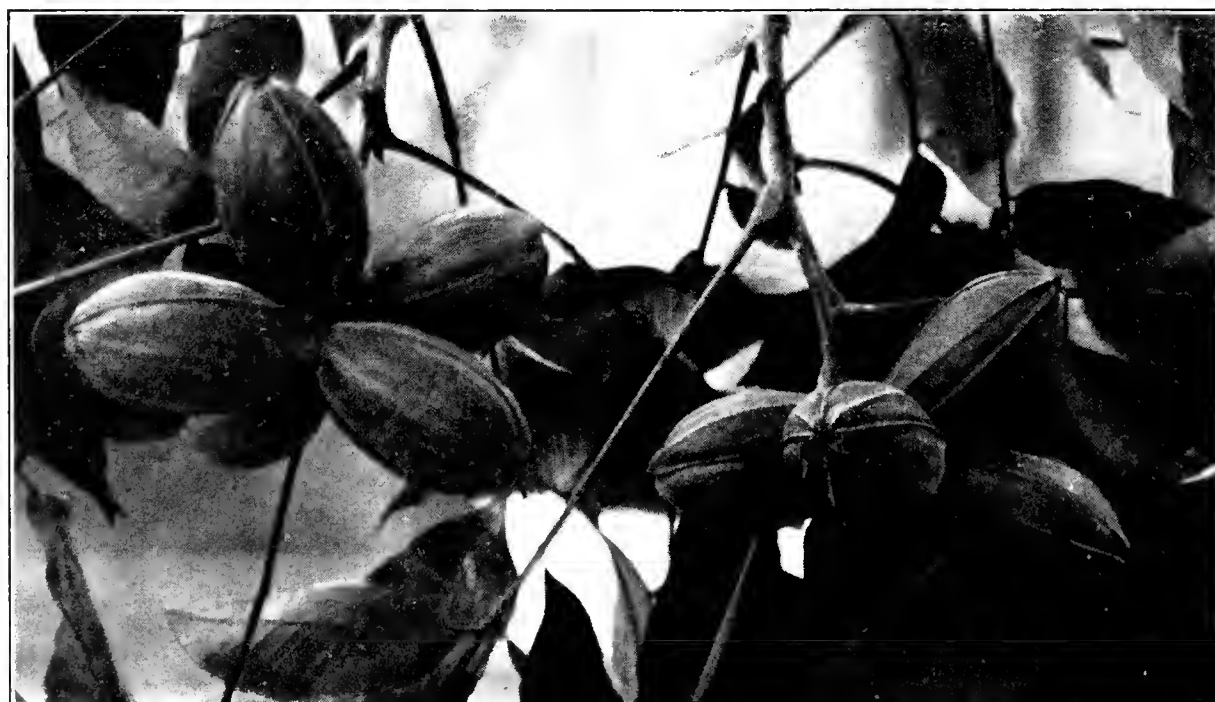
Japan. Shell harder than English, kernel sweet and good.



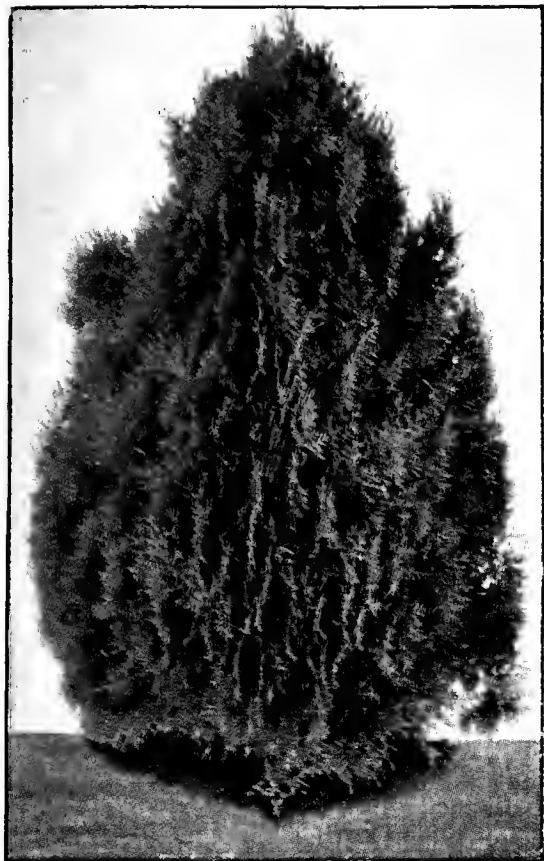
Japan Walnut.



English Walnut.



Pecans growing like this are profitable.



Berckman's Golden
Arborvitae.



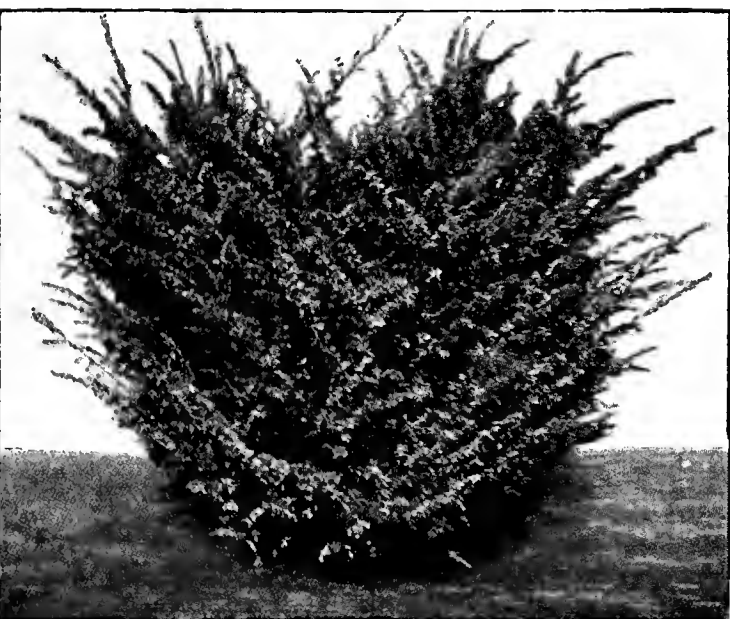
American Arborvitae.



Stricta Juniper.



Savin Juniper.

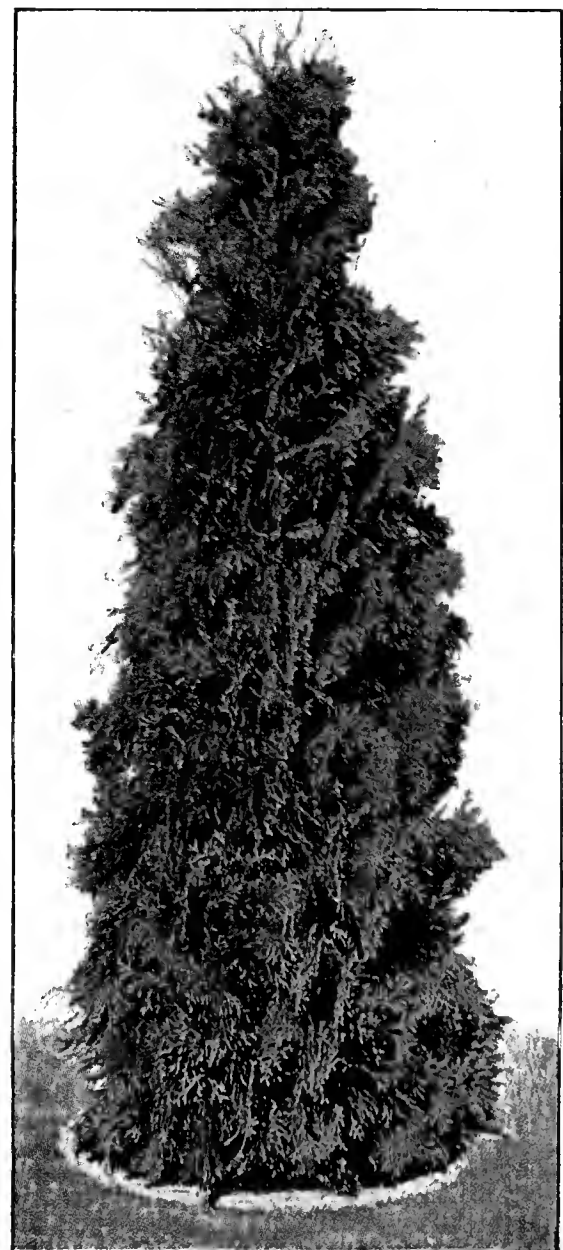


Canadense Juniper.

Evergreens

Are necessary in every planting scheme. They are beautiful every day in the year.

You will find on pages 6 to 10 a complete list of Evergreens for your selection and for every kind of a planting.



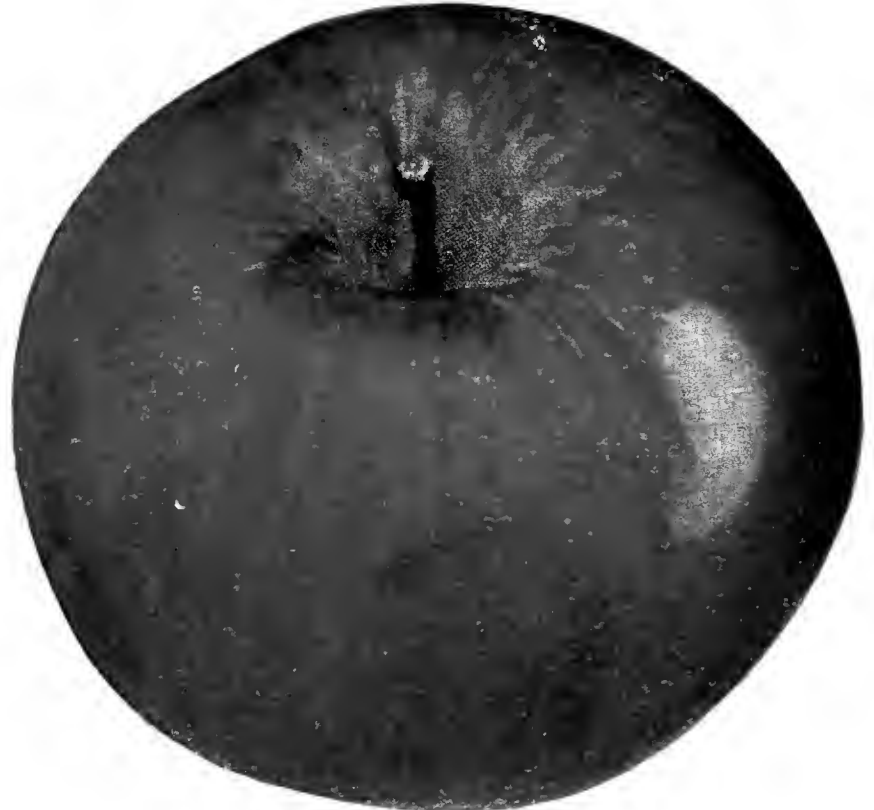
Pyramidal Arborvitae.

Fruit for Home and Orchards

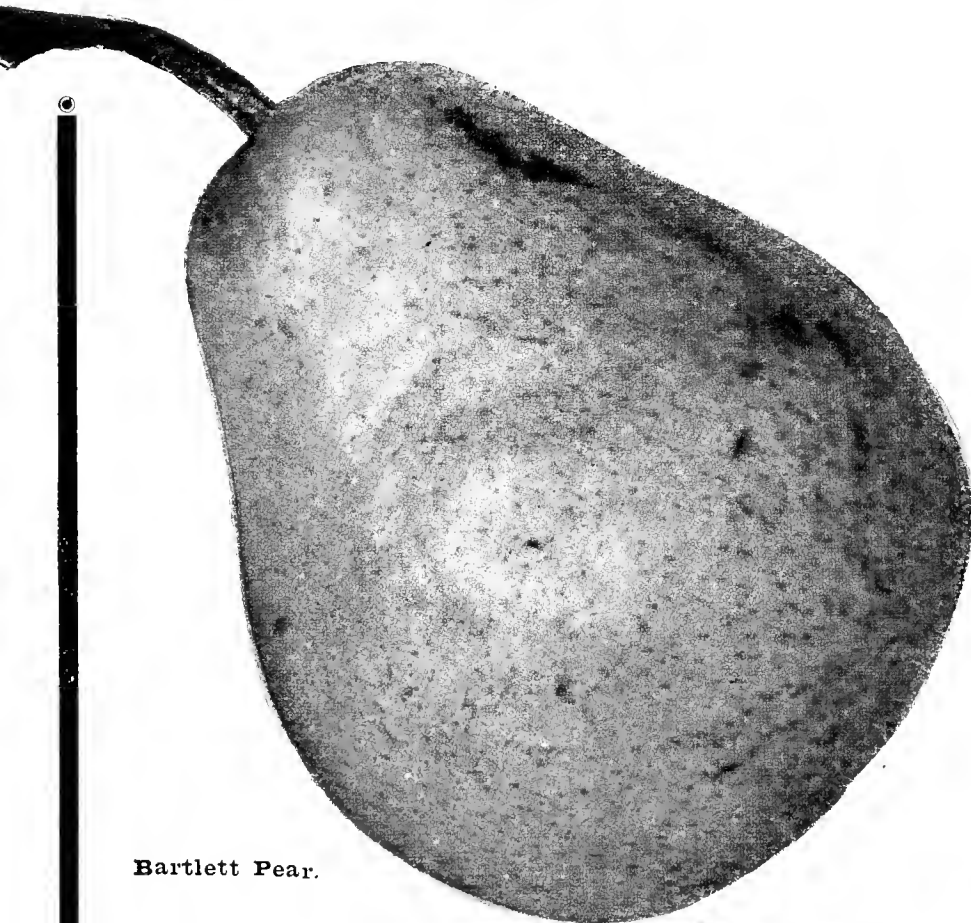
See Pages 20-31 for Complete List



Staymans Winesap Apple.



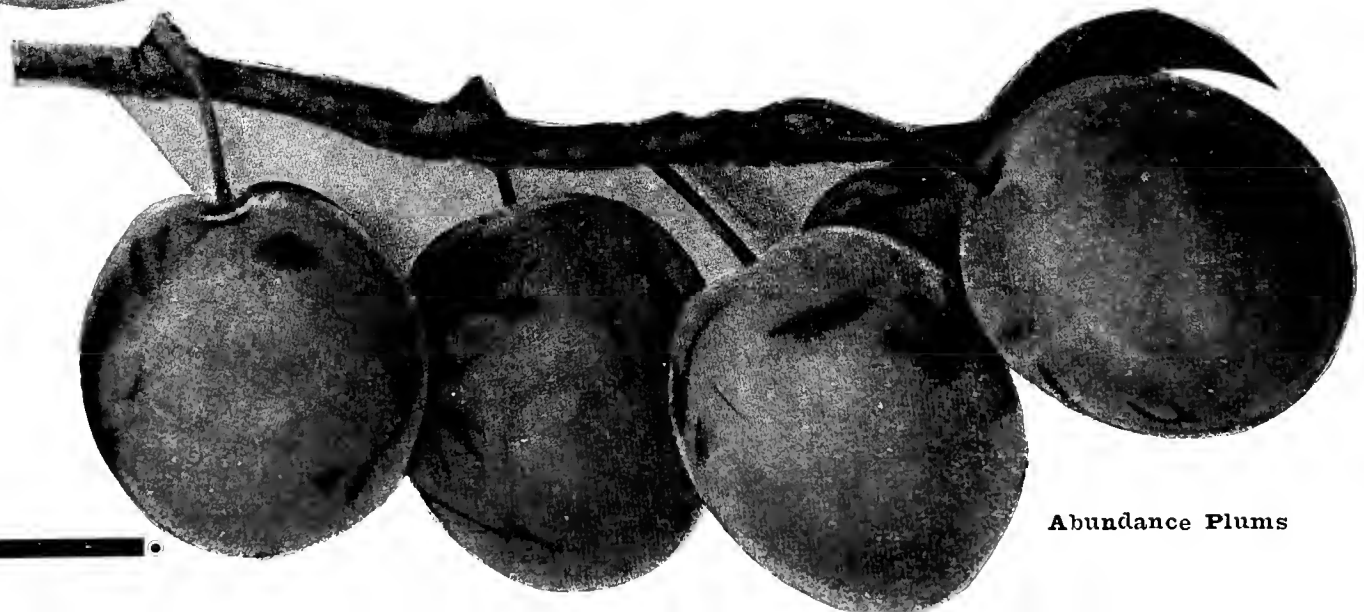
Bonum Apple.



Bartlett Pear.



J. H. Hale Peach.



Abundance Plums

Index



Althea	2	Ilex	9
Almond, Flowering	3	Ivy	13
Arborvitae	6	Jasminum	4
Azaleas	9	Juniper	7
Abelia	9-12	Judas Tree	11
Aucuba	9	Kerria	4
Apples	20-21	Kalmia	10
Apricots	25	Lilacs	4
Asparagus	30	Ligustrum	4-9-12
Ampelopsis	13	Laurel	10
Barberry	2-12	Lonicera	10
Butterfly Bush	2	Larch	11
Beauty Bush	2	Mock Orange	4
Bamboo	9	Mahonia	10
Boxwood	9-12	Magnolia	10-11
Blackberries	30	Maple	11
Callicarpa	2	Mimosa	11
Calycanthus	2	Mulberry	11-28
Caryopteris	3	Nandina	10
Cape Jasmine	3	Nut Trees	32
Crape Myrtle	3	Nectarines	25
Crabapple	3	Oak	11
Cherry	3	Persimmons	28
Cedars	6	Plums	26
Cypress	6	Pears	22
Chamaecyparis	8	Planting Instructions	19
Cotoneaster	9	Perennials	17-18
Catalpa	11	Peach	3-24-25
Chestnut	11	Privet	4-9-12
Cherry	11-23	Pines	8
Currants	28	Photinia	10
Clematis	13	Pachysandra	10
Deutzia	3	Pyracantha	10
Dogwood	11	Plane Tree	11
Damsons	26	Poplar	11
Dewberries	30	Quince	4-25
Dutchman's Pipe	13	Retinospora	8
Evergreens	6-10	Rhododendron	10
Exochorda	3	Red Bud	11
Elder	3	Roses	14-15-16
Euonymus	9	Raspberries	29
Elm	11	Rhubarb	30
Forsythia	3	Shrubs	2-5
Fringe	3	Spirea	5
Filbert	4	Snowberry	5
Fir	6	Snowball	5
Fruits	20-31	Spruce	8-12
Figs	30	Strawberries	31
Ginko	11	Thorn	4
Grapes	27-28	Texas Umbrella	11
Gooseberries	28	Trees	11
Ground Covers	13	Trumpet Vine	13
Hydrangea	4	Vines	13
Halesca	4	Virginia Creeper	13
Hypericum	4	Weigela	5
Holly	9	Weeping Trees	11
Honeysuckle	10-13	Willow	11
Hedge Plants	12	Wisteria	13
Horseradish	30	Yew	8

